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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	5
ANALYSIS OF FRENCH PRONUNCIATION	8
STRESS ACCENT	16
KEY WORDS	17
TABLE OF PRONUNCIATION	18
GENERAL ADVICE	22
PERSONAL REQUISITES	24
TO PREVENT SEA-SICKNESS	24
HOW TO GO TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM	25
USEFUL FIRST PHRASES	34
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	42
MONEY AND TIME	43
MONEY—PRONUNCIATION OF	43
TIME—PRONUNCIATION OF	46
ON BOARD	48
THE RAILWAY	52
ARRIVAL	54
CABS—INFORMATION	58
OMNIBUSES AND TRAMCARS—INFORMATION	59
THE HOTEL—INFORMATION	60
THE HOTEL	62
IN TOWN	72
SIGNS AND PLACARDS	74

PAGE
MEALS—INFORMATION 78
AT THE RESTAURANT 80
SPECIMEN MENUS—BILLS OF FARE 90
AT THE CAFÉ 96
AT THE POST-OFFICE 98
SHOPPING 102
GREETINGS 106
NAMES OF PLACES IN PARIS 110
LIST OF THEATRES 112
DATES 114
WASHING LIST 116
THE CYCLISTS' VOCABULARY 116
PHRASES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS 124
DICTIONARIES AND LITERATURE 132
LANGUAGE METHODS 133

PREFACE.

THIS little book has two aims—one to give a careful analysis, for students, of French sounds, as compared with English, with an explanation of the differences in easily understood terms: and the other to be a thoroughly useful phrase-book for travellers.

The English-speaking traveller in France—be he or she British, American, or Colonial—finds always the first and greatest difficulty to be the ordinary phrases of life. This difficulty is often not less for the person who has studied French in the classical manner, than for one who knows nothing of the language, for though he may read and write it easily, he often cannot pronounce nor understand it; while he who knows nothing of the language is naturally entirely at sea. The ordinary handbooks are usually of little use to him for two reasons. (1.) The phrases he first requires are those of the commonest and most idiomatic nature, and it is seldom that these are given in true colloquial style in handbooks. Long and pedantic phrases are often given, instead of short and applicable phrases. (2.) Even if acquainted with the phrases, he cannot pronounce them. A reliable guide is required for the *sounds*, and not for the printed words only.

It is well enough known that a literal translation of words will by no means represent the corresponding phrases in another language; the construction and ideas are different. The basis should be the sentence, and not the single word.

In the same way, the recent researches of Alexander J. Ellis, Melville Bell, Henry Sweet, Paul Passy, and others, have shown that the ordinary pronunciation of a word in a sentence is not always that of the same word when pronounced slowly and separately. It is the pronunciation of the words when run together in conversation, and modified by the fall of the accent, that is required.

This book is an attempt to set forth these phonetic researches, with other original remarks, in a popular manner, and one

which shall at the same time serve the distinct and useful purpose of a traveller's phrasebook. It aims, in this respect, at indicating—not an approximation—but with some exactitude the actual sounds spoken, represented on a consistent and easily understood plan. But although it may both render useful aid to the tourist, and also intelligently point out difficulties of pronunciation to the student, it is impossible for any book to altogether give the exact accent of Parisian speakers to English persons totally unacquainted with the sounds. This should be studied from the sounds themselves, as spoken by a native, and must be learnt by the sense of the ear, as a song is learnt. Neither can a book enable a person to *comprehend* at once the answers spoken *to* him by French people, a thing that can only come by experience. Nevertheless, if the directions are followed, it will enable the visitor in France to approach the true pronunciation, and so to be intelligible; to notice the shades of sound, and so to acquire the accent, and will give him some command over every-day phrases so continually spoken, but so rarely seen in books, which, indeed, is all that many will require.

The method adopted is first to give a careful analysis of the French sounds as compared with English sounds, with directions for shaping the mouth, resumed in a table for reference. The sounds are represented wherever possible by the most easily recognised English signs. The new sounds are fully explained and printed in characters that call attention to their novelty. The syllables on which falls the accent or stress of the voice are indicated in thicker type—a method of indication which appeals to the eye far better than an accent-mark. An important point is the division into phrases. This breaks the sentences into easy lengths, to the end of which the novice can see his way, and at the same time, by denoting the proper phrasing, allows him to be more readily understood.

The advantages of having colloquial expressions, conciseness, and division into phrases, may be readily appreciated in an example like the following. Instead of using, when asking the way to the Paris Great Northern Station, a correct but cumbersome expression, such as:

"Je vous demande pardon, monsieur; voudriez-vous avoir l'obligeance de m'indiquer le chemin qu'il faut que je prenne pour aller à la gare du chemin de fer du Nord?" (I beg your pardon, sir; would you have the kindness to show me the way I ought to take to go to the Northern Railway Station)—by the end of which an English speaker would often have got com-

pletely mixed, while the listener is wondering what it is about —we say :

> "Pardon, monsieur ; pour aller à la gare du Nord ?"
> Parr-doh^{n}—m's-yœ ;—poor allē—ahla gahrr dü Norr?

(Excuse me; to go to the Northern Station?)—a short and equally correct phrase, and one naturally used by French people themselves, and therefore from this alone more easily recognisable, even if less well pronounced. The sentences given are equivalent phrases, that is, those used by French people under similar circumstances, and not merely translations of the English.

The book contains : Simple First Phrases ; the colloquial expressions of Time and Money ; ordinary phrases for use on Shipboard, and on the Railway ; Arrival in Paris ; Cabs, Hotels, taking Rooms ; in Town ; Meals—the Restaurant and the Café, with specimen Menus ; the Post Office, Shopping, Greetings ; Names of Places and Theatres in Paris. Besides these, a feature is the short notes upon various habits of French people, which may be useful to new arrivals.

The phrases have been arranged to satisfy the actual wants of travellers, and to correspond with the French habits. The pronunciation and the phrasing have been gone over many times, and finally received revision, both for correctness as colloquial expressions, and for the pronunciation, by a Parisian professor, and may therefore be relied upon to be, as far as they go, accurate and idiomatic.

PREFACE TO SIXTH EDITION.

THE need of a handy little book giving ordinary colloquialisms, and carefully indicating the pronunciation, is abundantly shown by the fact of the immediate favour with which this little work has been received—five editions having been already exhausted. The author has taken the opportunity to make it useful to an extended public by the addition of phrases for Cyclists and for Amateur Photographers. The Railway and General Information has been carefully revised and brought up to date. A suggestion by the author for a means of preventing Sea-sickness during the crossing is also given, which many persons have found successful. A few notes on the best Methods of Learning Languages have been added at the end. German and Italian handbooks on the same plan are now obtainable.

SPOKEN FRENCH.

ANALYSIS OF FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

NOTE.—For reference, the following analysis will be found resumed in the table on pp. 18-21.

The French language is to a very large extent phonetic, when once the rules of its pronunciation are understood.

The difference between English and French pronunciation lies mainly in the following points:

(1) The vowels are not pronounced as English vowels.

(2) Some of the consonants are not pronounced as in English.

(3) Combinations of vowels and consonants are pronounced in a manner totally unlike the same combination in English.

(4) The French language contains several new sounds quite foreign to English ears.

And lastly, (5) The accent, or stress upon the syllables of words, is very different from that given to similar words in English.

VOWELS.

The vowels in French are different from English vowels for the following reasons:

First, the same letters

a, e, i, o, and u

represent the sounds

ah, ai, ee, oh, and ü

the latter being the French u, a new sound explained further on.

Secondly, what would be supposed to be equivalent sounds in French and English, for instance,

ai and è; oh and ô; ă and a; ŏ and o, etc.,

are in reality not the same. The English vowels a and o (ai and oh) have nearly always an impure and diphthongal sound, well represented by the combination ay and ow in gray and grow and lay and low:—that is to say, a sound of ee is distinctly

heard after the a in gray, lay; and the sound of oo is distinctly heard after the o in grow, low. These pronunciations are very naturally also given to the è or ai, and the ô or eau of the French, with the result that they cannot be understood. Thus an English person will naturally say "vay" for vais (vae), and "low" for l'eau (loh)—a marked Britannic accent.

☞ It must be noticed that French vowels are pronounced with a pure sound, and not with this diphthongal sound.

Thirdly, in English the constant tendency with short vowels in unaccented syllables is to drop them all into one common and indistinct sound of ŭ or er; as in "close th*e* door; *a* piece *of* bread; *a*way from Eng*l*and; sug*ar* bas*i*n," etc., all being often pronounced with this same obscure sound, especially if quickly spoken.

This constant tendency to alter the vowel is entirely absent in French; though the sound itself is common enough in such words as je, de, le, etc. A person dropping the vowel as in English, into ŭ or er, is therefore liable to change the sense entirely, or to be quite incomprehensible.

☞ The French vowels are not changed in character by absence of stress.

Apportez is pronounced ap-portĕ, and not up-portĕ.
J'arrive " zhar-reev, not zher-reev.

List of Vowels.

a. Pronounced as in quaff (short ah): chapeau, chaque, place, la. Never the short, high sound of English ă as in cat, back, a sound absent in French.

â. Long ah, as in father (or as in cart, marsh, as usually pronounced in the South of England, without the trilled r), but inclining to aw: mâche, bâti.

à is used in à, là, etc., to distinguish these words (meaning to, there) from a, la (has, the).

e mute—(1) Is usually silent at the end of words, and serves only to finish the word or to show that the preceding consonant is sounded: tasse, droite.

(2) It is most often pronounced with the obscure sound of ŭ or er—(as in matt*er*, dinn*er*; or as e in "the", in "close th*e* door")—and occurs oftenest in small words, such as je, ne, te, le, que, me, ce, se, etc. It is pronounced in the same way in the unaccented syllables of other words, as *ve*nir, *re*tourne, *se*ra, *che*min, *le*vez, etc. This sound is here represented as a small e above the line (ᵉ). It is never pronounced ee as in English.

(3) Before the final r or z in verbs it is é close (ë)—*see* é, as aller, allez, donner, donnez, etc.

(4) Before double consonants, tt, ll, mm, etc., it is pronounced as è open (ae)—*see* è, almost as e, in tell, met: telle, mette. Before final s or t, it is also è open: des, poulet.

(5) Modified by n or m, if final or followed by another consonant, it becomes nasal (*see* Nasals): bien, entendre, empressement.

(6) In two or three special words before mm it becomes amm for sake of euphony: femme (fam), récemment.

é acute (or close) is pronounced short with the mouth partly closed, with a sound between the ĭ in lily, and the ĕ in tell, or the a in tale. It has the true sound of ĕ or ai, but is so short and closed as to be very nearly ĭ; for instance, say ashtray, with a strong accent on the first syllable and the second very short: allé, donné, frappé, café, etc.

It is represented here by ĕ, as in Brontë. ée, the feminine final, is pronounced exactly the same.

è grave or open. Is a pure open sound of a or ai (made, pair, there); somewhat as in may, lay, etc., but the a sound, full and pure, and with no trace of the final ee sound which is always heard in English ay: première, mètre.

It is represented here as ae, or occasionally as ai, when this seems more easily read. Great care must be taken not to give the ee sound.

ê circumflex is the same as è, but usually longer, as in raid, or red pronounced long: arrêtez, dépêche. (dip-ashe.)

i is pronounced ee; short as in feet, or long as in feed: il, midi. Very seldom so short as in fit except before a vowel, as: serviette. It is never pronounced as I, tie, as in English.

î is pronounced long ee: dîner.

o is pronounced both long and short. When long it has a sound similar to the first part of o in go, ow in low, without the final oo sound usually heard in English; but is pronounced much fuller and rounder, with the lips rounded and slightly forward—a full round pure oh: gigot.

o. It is short usually before doubled consonants, as tt, mm, nn, etc. When short, it has very nearly the sound of u in bun, brush, (bonne, brosse), but in reality it is the o short or closed, as in "I don't know" (do'n-no or dunno), pronounced quickly. If bonne, brosse, are pronounced bun,

bruss, with lips rounded at the same time, this closed o will be properly given: donne, comme. It is never pronounced with the short, sharp sound of ŏ as in dot, dock, a sound absent in French.

ô is pronounced long oh, as above explained, round and without the final oo sound of English: côté, bientôt.

u. The French u is the most difficult to English tongues, and at the same time is most important, as it is very common, and not to give it its proper sound is to render many words quite different or unintelligible; for instance, dessous (underneath) means exactly the opposite to dessus (above).

It is pronounced by saying ee, while at the same time rounding the lips forward as for oo, but without altering the tongue, thus ee > ü; or, on the other hand, by first saying oo, and, without altering the *lips*, trying to say ee, thus: oo—ü. The result is a vowel halfway between oo and ee; this is the French u: rue, avenue, lu, vu, etc. It is really more like ee than oo. It must not be pronounced oo or you. It is here represented by ü.

Notice that in oo the lips are rounded, and the tongue is down, thus ⌣. In ee the lips are spread, and the tongue is up, thus ⌢. But in ü, both the lips are rounded, and the tongue is up, thus ⌣.

y is pronounced as the English y in you before a vowel: Il y a When by itself or before a consonant, it is pronounced ee —J'y vais, allez-y.

Diphthongs.—The diphthongs of the French language are also different in pronunciation from those in English.

ai is pronounced usually as è open (ae): laine; though occasionally as é close.

When final in conjugations, it is always é close (ë): je donnerai, j'irai. *See* also aille, and the nasals.

au pronounced oh, pure, round, and open: l'autre, jaune. Almost inclining to aw: rauque.

eau also pronounced oh, short and pure, with no sound of oo at the end: l'eau, beauté.

ei pronounced the same as ai, that is è (ae): Seine, peine.

eu pronounced very like ŭ in but, or o in tongue, or the er, ur. in fern, furnish. In eu, however, the lips instead of being spread ⌢ as in ŭ, er, are rounded ⌣. Pronounce oo short, then holding the lips, try and say ĕ as in fen

or a, as in fane; thus oo—ŏ=eu. This will give the French eu as in feu.

This sound is represented here by œ, and also occasionally by er or ur when this seems more intelligible.

☞ Note, however, that the common word "eu" (had) is pronounced "ü," and not "œ."

eû pronounced same as eu, long; eur (peur, &c.) as in purring.

oi is pronounced wă short, as in quaff: moi, bois, poil. It must not be pronounced wŏ or waw (as in want or wall) as usually wrongly pronounced by English people.

oê pronounced wŏ (as in want): poêle.

ou pronounced oo, short or long (as in pull or pool) almost indifferently: vous, poulet.

oû is oo long: coûte.

ui is pronounced ü-ee: lui, je suis, puis. It must not be pronounced "wee" as the English usually pronounce it (zhe swee), but the true sound of ü should be given in this diphthong (süee), with the lips tightened and forward.

It will be noticed that in French the lips are rounded and put forward a great deal more than in English. This characteristic is very noticeable, and gives a peculiar pouting look to French people when talking.

There is, also, not so much difference between the long and short vowels as in English, where cat and cart, fit and feet, pull and pool, give very different meanings. In French, the sound, whether long or short, (if the vowel is the same), makes usually no difference in signification, and in general the French vowels are shorter than in English.

It should also be noticed that whereas English words ending in a vowel seldom end in short vowels, but practically always in long vowels (too, tea, blue), and those generally diphthongal (may, low, now, high), the French words usually end in short vowels: pas, va, dos, l'eau, sous, donnai, feu, etc.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants in French are pronounced as in English, with the following important exceptions:

First.—Single consonants as p, r, s, t, x, z, at the end of words are usually not pronounced: trop, aller, vais, tout, faux, venez. They are, however, usually (though not always) carried on to the next word, if this begins with a vowel: trop_occupé, d'aller_ici, tout_à fait, venez_ici, je vais_à Paris. This carrying

on of a consonant is termed the "Liaison", or "binding" of the words together.*

Secondly, the following letters are pronounced different from English :

h is not strongly aspirated, as in English. It may, perhaps, be slightly aspirated in some words, but is usually quite silent in French.†

j is pronounced zh, as the s or z in vision, pleasure: je, jamais. Never as dj as the English j.

l is pronounced with a clearer sound than in English, and care must be taken to give it this sound. The English l is a semi-guttural from the back and *sides* of the tongue. The French l is a palatal, with the tip of the tongue near the teeth. Pronounce the final l very distinctly, not as in "little, mill," with the muffled sound, but sharp as in mealy, miller, when quickly spoken: mille, coule.‡

m, n *See* Nasal Sounds. Pronounced nasal after a vowel (pompe, dans), if the m or n are not doubled (pomme, bonne), or if not followed by another vowel (semaine, douane), when they are as in English.

qu is usually pronounced k: que, quand (k^e, ko^n). Occasionally (quoi), and in Latin words, it is kw : quadrangle.

r is pronounced quite different from English r. In English the r is usually no more than an indistinct ŭ (er) sound (care, steer, marsh), though before vowels it is trilled slightly (train, ray); and usually it matters little in English, whether it be fully sounded or no. But in French the proper pronunciation of the r is very important, as the omission changes the sense entirely. To pronounce je marche (I walk) as "marsh", would be to give a French listener the idea of je mâche (I chew).

The French r must be always pronounced. It is, indeed, sufficient if it is strongly trilled as the Scotch pronounce it, and the words would then be fully understood. But it is a curious fact that the habitual r of the French conversation is not an r at all, any more than the English ;

* When a sentence is spoken very slowly, the liaison is omitted.

† It is supposed to be both aspirate and silent, but even when "aspirate" (so called) it is usually nothing more than a pause, as: dehors, en haut (pronounced de-orr, on oh); it serves then only to prevent the liaison or running together which takes place when it is silent, as in: l'herbe, l'homme, l'heure (pronounced lairrb, lumm, lurr).

‡ In the English meal, there are four sounds—m, ee, ŭ, l; in French mille only three—m, ee, ll.

but is a guttural, practically the same as the German ch,* though not so strong and with a kind of trill after it. So that in reality the words garçon, tire, marche, are pronounced gâ*ch*-soh^{n}, tee-*ch*, mâ*ch*-sh; or rather gâ*chrr*-soh^{n}, tee-*chrr*, mâ*chrr*-sh. This curious analogy has, perhaps, never before been clearly pointed out, and explains the difficulty English people have in pronouncing the French r.

It will, however, be represented simply by rr.

s is pronounced as z usually when coming between two vowels: chose, maison.

t The French t is stronger and more pronounced in character than the English; the tongue is pressed closer to the roof of the mouth. Thus, tête-à-tête is not taita-tait as often pronounced, but stronger: ttaett-ah-ttaett. The usual light English t is understood, but sounds thin and affected to French ears.

w is absent in French, except in foreign words, when it is usually pronounced v: tramway (trahm-vae).

x is often pronounced gz: examen.

ch is pronounced sh: machine, chaise, chemin. Never as tch as in English.

th when used is pronounced as t: Thiers.

il is liquid when coming after i (bouilli, taille), and is then pronounced as y—the sound of the l having disappeared: bouilli pronounced boo-yee. If with final e mute it is pronounced as y', with a fraction of a vowel after it, as the y in young—my y(oung friend): taille (tah-ee-y').

gn is pronounced as ny', as in senior: agneau, signe.

ti before another vowel is pronounced ssy', (facial), not sh as in English words: nationale, station (nassee-o-nahl, stassee-oh^{n}).

NASAL SOUNDS.

The nasal sounds are very frequent in French, and must be properly learnt by those who would speak to be understood. There are four distinct nasals, sounds corresponding with the four vowel sounds: (1) ă or ah; (2) ŏ or aw; (3) oh; and (4) ŭ or eu (œ). These are absent in English, but may be imitated by saying ang, ong, ohng, erng (sang, song, *soang*, sung), if the final definite sound of g is omitted, and the nasal only given

* The German ch is a breathing guttural sound at the back of the throat, as if one tried to pronounce h and k (h'k) at the same time.

thus a^n, o^n, oh^n, er^n ($œ^n$). The nasal may be considered as a vowel with a strangulated n after it, sounded at the top of the nose. It is, however, a true vowel nasally pronounced, as it can be prolonged without change while breath lasts.

The nasal sound is given to the following syllables when final or when not followed by a vowel :—

in, im, ain, ein, and (i)en,	pronounced	a^n—san(g) : vin, pain, bien.
en, em, an, am	"	o^n—son(g) : envoyez, empereur, dans, lampe.
on, om	"	oh^n—*soan(g)* ; bon, mon.
un, um	"	er^n ($œ^n$)—sun(g) or *sern(g)* : un.

When followed by another word beginning with a vowel, the sounds remain nasal, but the consonant is usually carried on to the next word :—J'en‿ai, combien‿est-ce (Zho^n-Nae; Coh^n-beea^nNess).

Note that the nasal in ien is like in, ain: bien (beeaa^n), vient.

COMBINATIONS

Many combinations of vowels and consonants have very different values from the same combinations in English.

er when not final is pronounced airr, as in fairy : ferme; never as er, as in English fern.

-er when final, -ez, -ée (feminine), all are sounded as é close (ë) : aller, allez, allée.

et (meaning "and") is also pronounced é close. Note that the t in et (and) is never sounded.

est (meaning "is"), -et (final—as in poulet)—are pronounced é open (ae).

-ier final is pronounced yë, as in yell, or as in yale, very short : escalier (es-cahl-yë).

-ais, ait, aient—in conjugations are all pronounced è open (ae), with the final consonants silent : donnais, donnait, donnaient (dunnae), in contradistinction to ai as in donnai (dunnë), which is pronounced é close (ë).

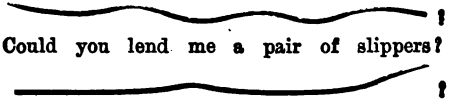
-ail is pronounced as the English i : ail.

-aille is pronounced with both vowels, a and i, separately, and the liquid l : ah-ee-y'; thus, taille is pronounced tah-ee-y'. It is almost as in our word "tie", or better, in the quick pronunciation of "tie-y'" in the phrase "tie your scarf," but it must be pronounced with a *broad* ah sound : bataille, Versailles.

STRESS ACCENT.

There is a very considerable difference in the method of placing the accent or stress of the voice on the syllables of a word, or on the words of a sentence, between the French and English pronunciation. In English some words or syllables of a word are singled out for very strong emphasis, while the intermediate words are slurred over lightly and quickly. In French the first part of the sentence is run together with more or less evenness, the vowels being *fully* though quickly pronounced, and the last pronounced syllable or word is given a strong accent.

It is as if the English sentence were a switchback, rising and falling throughout its length; while the French is a more or less level track with a grand rise at the very end. The two characteristics may be graphically represented thus :—



The accent in French varies in three ways:

(1) The accent of the word;
(2) The accent of the phrase;
(3) The accent of the object;

to which must be added the natural changing tone of the voice in asking a question or indicating pleasure, astonishment, or other state of mind.

1. In the single word the accent is practically always on the last syllable: bureau, plaisir, allez, donnerai; or if the last syllable is mute, on the last that is sounded: pantoufle, ouvre, prendre, possible (poss-seebl).

That the accent is on the last sounded syllable, and not on the first, as usual in English, is probably due to the fact that the French verbs are declined, as in Latin, and the last syllable is therefore the most important in giving the exact sense: donnez, donnons; donnerez, donnerons (You give, we give; you will give, we shall give).

It is very necessary to pay particular attention to this stress

at the end in French, as the usual habit of English pronunciation acts against it, and without it the principal part of the word is lost. Place the stress as in the words ho*tel*, ci*gar*, ciga*rette*, seventy-*one*, and not as in the words *wa*ter, *din*ner, to*mor*row.

Merci (thank you) is not pronounced "mercy," but "mairr-see."

In the pronunciation the accented syllables will be printed in thicker type than the rest: thus—

bü-roh, al-lë, plae-zeer,

a method which appeals to the eye better than the mere placing of an accent-mark.

2. Accent of the Phrase.

When a number of words form a sentence, the words, it will be found, can always be separated into a series of short phrases. Each of these phrases has its accent or stress of the voice on the last sounded syllable, with a slight pause before the next phrase. In speaking they are often run together, but for a foreigner it is far better to exaggerate these pauses and to separate them, giving the full stress to each end word, and speaking slowly, than to attempt at once to pronounce the whole sentence quickly with an accent which often cannot be understood.

This pause and stress will be indicated by a bar or line (—) between the phrases. Thus:

"Voulez-vous me prêter une paire de pantoufles, s'il vous plaît?"

will be written

Voo-lë-voo—m^{e} prae-të—ün pairr—d^{e} po^{n}toofl—seel voo plae?

In this manner a correct idea of the phrasing of the French pronunciation can be obtained, and in following this phrasing the speaker is far more likely to be at once understood.

KEYWORDS.

Take the following words as keywords for the French vowels: quaff (for a and for oi); pretty (é); bear, bad (è, ê); feet (i); obey (o) Scotch guid (u); You (ou); said (ai, ei); aisle (for ail, aille); purr (eur); fairy (for er); and barrel (for r in such words as parle).

VOWELS

Vowel.	As in the French.	Pronounced.	As in the English.	Represented by
a	chapeau, place	ah short. Not as in back	quaff, craft	a or ah
â	pâté	ah long (but inclining to aw)	father	ah
e final	coûte	not pronounced	rate, site	—
e obscure	le, de, que, venir	ŭ or er, or as e in "open the door"	miller, ladder, mica	e, sometimes ŭ
e before ll, tt, etc.	elle, cette	ĕ	cell, set	e
é	café	short and closed; between ai (or ĕ) and ĭ	Brontë, almost as in pretty	ë
è, ai, ei	première, mètre, vais, Seine	ai open, but with no trace of a final ee sound heard in "may"	there, mate, or as in red pronounced long	ae, or sometimes ai
ê	arrêtez	the same longer	raid, pr. open and long, and without the ee sound	ae
i	il, midi	ee longer or shorter, seldom ĭ (fit); never igh as in sigh	feet, feed	ee
î	dîner	ee long	fee	ee
o before dble consonants	donnez, brosse	oh short and closed. Almost as ŭ in bun; never as in dock	(come)	ŭ or o
o, eau, au	gigot, l'eau, autre,	oh, round and open; lips rounded; with no trace of a final oo sound heard in low	(vote, lo)	oh
ô	côté	the same, long	(coat, with rounded lips)	oh

Vowel.	As in the French.	Pronounced.	As in the English.	Represented by
u	rue, du	ee, pronounced with the lips held as for oo. Not oo or you, but a single vowel between ee and oo	—	ü
y	y a-t-il, il y a	ee, or y'	eel, yarn	ee, y-
eu	feu	ai, with the lips rounded as for oo. Something like er, but not so open	(fern, with rounded lips)	œ or er
eû	jeûner	the same, long	—	œ
ou	poulet, vous	oo long or short, indifferently	pool or pull	oo
oû	coûte	oo long	boot	oo
oi	moi	wă or wah, not wŏ as in want	quaff, waft	wa
ui	lui, suis	ü-ee, with the ü sound ; not wee	—	üee
		NASALS.		
in, im, ain, ein, (i)en	vin, impossible, pain, plein, bien	nasal ă or ah	san(g), [sarn(g)]	a^n
en, em, an, am	prendre, empressement, dans, change, lampe	nasal ŏ	son(g)	o^n
on, om	allons, pompe	nasal oh	sown, [sown(g)]	oh^n
un	un. l'un	nasal er or œ	sun(g), [earn, earn(g)]	$œ^n$ or er^n

CONSONANTS.

LIAISON.—End consonants are usually not pronounced, but are often, though not always, carried on to the next word if this begins with a vowel.

Consonant.	As in the French.	Pronounced.	As in the English.	Represented by
c, before e, i	ceci, cinq	s	certain, sang	s or ss
c, before a, o, u	carte, côté, cuit	k	cart, coat	c or k
ç	garçon, leçon	s	song, lesson	s or ss
ch	change	sh, never as tch	shone	sh
g, before e, i	gélée, gibier	zh, never as dj	vision	zh
g, before a, o	gauche, goûter	g	goat	g
gu	guerre, guichet	g	guide	g
gn	signe	ny-	senior	-ny'-
h	l'herbe, dehors	not pronounced, but sometimes prevents the liaison	—	—
	je, jamais	zh, never as dj	pleasure, vision	zh
	celle, mille	clearer than in English, especially when final; more with the tip of the tongue	cellar, mealy	l or ll
-ill-	bouillon, billet	as y: -y'-	beyond	-y', -y-
m, n	pompe, on, pain,	nasal after a vowel; but if doubled (mm, nn), or if followed by another vowel, pr. as in English.	(see nasals)	n
qu	quatre, que	usually as k; in a few words as kw: quoi	cat, cart, cur, quack, quaff	c or k cwa, kwa

Consonant.	As in the French.	Pronounced.	As in the English.	Represented by
r	garçon, faire	guttural at back of throat, almost like the German ch, but not quite so strong, and trilled as r. Must not be omitted	(will be understood if pronounced as in mirror, faraway)	rr
s	chose, réservée	s when between two vowels	rose	s
t	tête	stronger than the English t	—	t or tt
ti	station	sy-, not sh as in the English	facial	sy-
w	tramway	usually like v; only occurs in words borrowed from other languages.	veil	v
		COMBINATIONS.		
-er, -ée, -ez, et ("and")	aller, allez, allée; et	all pronounced as é: ĕ	Brontë	ĕ
-ier	escalier	-yë	yet [or yit]	yĕ
er-	merci	airr	Mary	airr
-et: est ("is")	poulet; est	ae	mate, Thames	ae
-ai, final	donnai	the same as é, closed: ĕ	Brontë	ĕ
-ais, -ait, -aient	donnais, donnait, donnaient	the same as è, open: ae	mate, Thames	ae
-aille,	paille	ahee-y' (igh)	my y(oung)	ah-ee-y' (or igh)
-eur	facteur	err	erring	err, or urr

GENERAL ADVICE.

If the traveller is not used to spoken French—however well he may read it—he will find a great difficulty at first in catching the sounds, especially if spoken quickly and the phrases are not marked. The running of syllables and words into each other is very troublesome, but the difficulty of identifying the sounds will disappear as the ear becomes more accustomed to the new sounds.

When there is any difficulty in understanding, the Englishman should courteously ask whoever is speaking to speak more slowly.

The following sentences will be useful, the pronunciation here being indicated in the most easily understood manner; the exact pronunciation will be given further on.

I do not understand you, sir; would you kindly speak a little slower?	Je ne vous comprends pas, monsieur; voudriez-vous parler plus lentement?	Zher-nervoo — comprawng pah,—merss-yer; — voo-dree-ay voo—parrly — plee lawnter-mawng?
Not quite so fast, if you please, sir.	Pas si vite, monsieur, s'il vous plaît.	Pah see-veett—merss-yer,—seel voo play.

Failing this, it is sometimes only possible for our school or college-taught (!) Englishman to comprehend by getting the obliging informant to write the sentence down on paper, when he will quickly recognise the accustomed sight better than the unaccustomed sound—a curious indictment of our present methods of teaching modern languages, by which speech is learnt by the eye and reproduced by the hand; whereas the real organs of language are the ear and the mouth.

I do not understand at all.	Monsieur, je ne vous comprends pas du tout.	M'ss-yer; —zher-ner-voo—comprawng—pah-dit-too'.
Would you write it down for me?	Voudriez-vous me l'écrire?	Voo-dree-ay voo — mer-leck-creer?

In asking for information, or speaking at all, especially to strangers, the Englishman should be, if anything, extra polite in diction; it is the French manner of speaking to each other, and politeness is proverbially French. Use "Monsieur" (mers-yer, or m's-yœ), as a rule, whenever addressing a stranger—workmen or persons in the hotel, alike with gentlemen, for France is a Republic, and Frenchmen like to remember this fact.

When asking for directions, small favours, etc., of a stranger, say "Pardon, monsieur," at the commencement of a phrase, raising the hat at the same time, and add "s'il vous plaît" at the end. You are then sure of being perfectly polite yourself and of being politely answered. Without this, or some similar salutation, you run the risk of unwittingly insulting the Frenchman, and of being brusquely or, possibly, insultingly answered yourself, without knowing the cause. The case has been known of a duel between two Frenchmen arising out of the continued omission of the raising of the hat upon the part of one of them, which the other took as an insult.

The salutation of raising the hat is far more frequent in France than in England, becoming quite an instinctive action upon all occasions, and is usual on meeting or parting with a gentleman, entering the presence of ladies, or on speaking to or assisting a lady, and, in fact, generally in entering all rooms, galleries, shops, offices, etc., even when ladies are not present. When ladies are present a slight bow should also be given. The *ancien régime* expects the hat to be taken off in the entrance to hotels, and, though this is advisable, it is not so much insisted upon in hotels frequented by English, who are often lax in their salutations to others.

It is always usual abroad to salute strangers, by raising the hat or bowing, when sitting down to or rising from the same table in the café or restaurant, mostly also on getting into or out of trains, and the omission of this slight attention is always noticeable to the French people as bad manners on the part of English visitors. Bow in France as France does!

The salutation of shaking hands is, on the other hand, less common than with English people, and French people usually do not expect, nor, as a rule, desire to shake hands except when on a footing of friendship. It is not expected that a gentleman should shake hands with a lady unless quite intimate. All ladies should be warned to be far more careful in speaking to men abroad than in England, as what may be nothing but ordinary social intercourse in England is often misconstrued into encouragement to gallantry abroad.

PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Always take your own soap, for none is supplied in the hotel rooms; and as the French towels are little larger than table-napkins, it is well to take your own towels. Insect powder is a useful adjunct in some of the country inns, or a lump of camphor will answer the purpose. French tobacco and cigarettes are often very bad, and Englishmen will usually prefer to take a supply of their own. The French sulphur matches are also atrocious; a large box of wax vestas will be found always useful.

TO PREVENT SEA-SICKNESS.

The following directions will usually prevent sea-sickness, at least for the hour or two crossing the Channel: Do not drink much before going on board, so as to prevent the food being liquid: dress extra warmly during crossing, if necessary putting on extra garments or suits for the passage, as the temperature at sea is many degrees colder than on land. And then, if the sea is at all rough, follow this rule: Keep in time with the movement of the vessel and *breathe in* when the boat is going *downwards* (so as to press the diaphragm against the inner organs and keep them in place); and *breathe out* when the boat is going *upwards* (so as to relieve the pressure and keep the stomach always in the same relative position to the frame). Take full deep long breaths, and keep up the synchronising of breathing with movement of boat till on land. Then take a bowl of warm coffee and milk or soup. "Breathe in for down, and out for up": this, though simple rule, may not *always* prevent sea-sickness (especially in very rough weather) but it is a great mitigation of the nausea, and will generally prove successful for the time necessary for crossing to France. It is simple, understandable, easily tried, and there is no expense. Those who find it successful should mention it to others, and so do away with the last reason for not going to France.

HOW TO GO TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The various routes usually taken are as follows:

TO FRANCE.

1. South Eastern and Chatham Railway.—Victoria, Charing Cross, Holborn, Cannon Street and St. Paul's; Dover to Calais (to Paris, Brussels, and Switzerland). Royal Mail Route, Company's own boat.
2. South Eastern and Chatham Railway.—Cannon Street and Charing Cross; Folkestone to Boulogne. S.E.C.R. route to Paris by Boulogne.
3. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.—London Bridge and Victoria; Newhaven to Dieppe. L.B.S.C. route to Paris, Rouen, and Western France.
4. London and South Western Railway.—Waterloo; Southampton to Havre, Honfleur, Cherbourg, S. Malo, and Jersey. For Normandy or for Paris, from West of England.
5. Great Western Railway.—Paddington; Weymouth to Jersey (thence by S. Malo or Granville). Normandy *viâ* Jersey.

TO BELGIUM.

6. South Eastern and Chatham Railway—Victoria, Holborn and St. Paul's; Queenboro' to Flushing. Royal Mails to Holland aod Germany.
7. South Eastern and Chatham Railway.—Victoria, Charing Cross, Holborn, Cannon Street, and St. Paul's; Dover to Calais; mail, Dover to Ostend, by Belgian boats.
8. Great Eastern Railway.—Liverpool Street: Harwich (Parkestone Quay) to Antwerp and Rotterdam. For Brussels, the Belgian Ardennes and Switzerland.

THE DOVER AND CALAIS ROUTE.

The SOUTH EASTERN AND CHATHAM RAILWAY COMPANY'S Royal Mail Route to France has the undeniable advantage of possessing the shortest sea-passage to the Continent. The distance between Dover and Calais is only twenty-five statute miles, and by the magnificent boats "Calais-Douvres," "Empress," "Victoria" and "Lord Warden" that have been put on this route, the passage is frequently performed within the hour; and only those who suffer badly from sea-sickness can thoroughly

appreciate what this means. The journey to Paris can now be performed with the acmé of comfort ; every class of passenger is studied and provided for, although it must be understood that this is essentially a first-class route ; but those who do not wish to pay for the luxury and speed of the 1st or 2nd class train, will find an excellent substitute in the 9 p.m. Night Mail Service, arriving in Paris 5.50 next morning. Three services daily enable the traveller to fix his own time of departure ; if you are an early riser there is the 9.0 a.m. Day Mail train ; if you wish to take breakfast in comfort the 11.0 a.m. Express awaits your pleasure.

When you arrive at Calais and find the ozone has whetted your appetite, a spacious buffet on Calais quay affords every facility for satisfying hunger, with hot bowls of coffee, soup, plates of fowl, galantine, hot dishes, wine and fruit ; or if you leave by the 9 a.m. service you may travel from Calais to Paris in the well-appointed Restaurant Car and take luncheon *en route*.

One of the great advantages of the Calais route is the excellent opportunity it affords of visiting Paris by way of Brussels. By many travellers this *détour* is overlooked, but to those who have never seen Brussels nor visited Waterloo, the loss is very great ; the extra time necessary in adopting this plan need not exceed one day. Every facility and all particulars are gladly given to those who intend to travel by this route on application at the Company's inquiry offices, Victoria or Charing Cross stations, and at all the tourist offices of Messrs. Cook, Messrs. Gaze or Dr. Lunn, at any of which tickets may be obtained in advance.

The fares to Paris are :—Single, 1st, £2 16s. 2d. ; 2nd, £1 19s. 2d. ; 3rd, £1 5s. 6d. Return, 1st, £4 14s. 9d. ; 2nd, £3 8s. 10d ; 3rd, £2 0s. 0d. Cheap excursions are run at Easter, Whitsuntide, August Bank Holiday, Christmas, etc., at special fares by the night service. The Return fares of these excursions are :—1st, £2 18s. 4d. ; 2nd, £1 17s. 6d. ; 3rd, £1 10s. 0d., available for fourteen days.

FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE ROUTE.

The South Eastern and Chatham Railway also run a special express daily service to Paris, *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne, leaving Charing Cross at 10.0 a.m. and arriving in Paris (Gare du Nord) at 5.50 p.m. the same day (with 45 minutes for lunch at Boulogne) ; and there is a similar service the reverse way stopping for lunch at Amiens. During the summer months an excellent 1st, 2nd and 3rd class express afternoon service is also run by the Folkestone route, leaving Charing Cross and

Cannon Street at 2.45 p.m., reaching the French and Belgian capitals the same evening. The steamers which perform the sea passages between Folkestone and Boulogne comprise the magnificent "Princess of Wales," "Duchess of York," and "Mabel Grace," and although the sea journey to Paris by this route is somewhat longer than *viâ* Dover and Calais, it has the advantage of a shorter land journey and somewhat cheaper fares.

Fares to Paris:—1st, £2 10s. 0d.; 2nd, £1 14s. 8d.; 3rd, £1 2s. 9d. Return, 1st, £4 7s. 10d.; 2nd, £3 3s. 0d.; 3rd, £1 17s. 5d. Fares to Brussels:—1st, £2 8s. 5d.; 2nd, £1 14s. 6d.; 3rd, £1 3s. 0d. Return, 1st, £4 6s. 8d.; 2nd, £3 3s. 4d.; 3rd, £2 2s. 3d.

Excursions are arranged by the Folkestone and Boulogne route to Paris on the occasion of the various holidays. Cheap tickets are issued to Brussels by the Calais and Ostend routes at Easter, Whitsun, August Bank Holiday and Christmas, as well as *viâ* Boulogne for the Summer Bank Holidays.

DOVER AND OSTEND ROUTE.

The South Eastern and Chatham Railway also books passengers by their special express services, leaving Charing Cross, Victoria, Cannon Street and Holborn stations at 10.0 a.m., 5.35 and 9 p.m. to the Continent *viâ* Dover and Ostend.

Fares to Brussels:—1st, £1 18s. 3d.; 2nd, £1 7s. 9d.; 3rd, 19s. 4d. Return, 1st, £3 9s. 3d.; 2nd, £2 10s. 7d.; 3rd, £1 14s. 3d.

QUEENBORO' AND FLUSHING ROUTE.

The S.E.C.R. have in addition the Queenboro' and Flushing Royal Mail Route to Holland, a quick and first-class route much used by foreign royalties to Germany and the North of Europe. The day service leaves London at 9.15 a.m., and the night service at 8.45 p.m. The boats on this service are large and splendidly fitted.

The South Eastern and Chatham Railway have offices at 30 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 19 Rue de la Régence, Brussels, where all information can be obtained.

NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE.

By the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company.—The Newhaven-Dieppe Royal Mail Route is the shortest and cheapest and most picturesque route to France. A good double express service each way is run every day, including Sundays, with fine twin-screw steamers, the voyage by day taking 3¼ hours and by night about four hours. The Newhaven

route offers to tourists some of the least expensive holidays on the Continent. Reached in a few hours from London, Normandy and Brittany combine the attractions of sea coast, lovely country scenery and ancient towns, with glimpses of old French costumes and habits. The whole district, half surrounded by sea, is bracing and very picturesque. Historically it is of the greatest interest to an English traveller, inasmuch as the Norman and Breton folk are akin to ourselves. It has special attractions for the artist and amateur photographer, and all lovers of Norman and Gothic architecture; while for cyclists and pedestrians there are fine roads, pleasant wayside inns, and enchanting views of orchards, farms, rivers, valleys and the sea.

Of the many French watering-places, few offer more attractions within such easy distance as Dieppe. Reached easily and cheaply, it provides a constant round of amusements, music, casino, sea-bathing, walks in the neighbouring forests, and good French cooking. Living is not necessarily expensive, as there are hotels to suit every varying want. Numerous watering-places are dotted round the coast, from Etrétat to Paramé, and the attractions of Normandy and Brittany, with a few days in Paris if desired as well, are well within the reach of almost every one who desires to study French and visit France. Cheap circular tickets are issued viâ Newhaven and Dieppe to include all the attractive points of Normandy and Brittany, and cheap Friday to Tuesday tickets are issued to Dieppe.

The Day Express to Paris, viâ Newhaven and Dieppe, 1st and 2nd class only, leaves Victoria (London, Brighton line) and London Bridge at 10.0 a.m., and arrives in Paris, Saint Lazare Station, at 6.55 p.m. the same evening in good time for dinner. The night express, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, leaves the same stations at 8.50 p.m. and 9.0 p.m. respectively, arriving in Paris at 7.15 a.m. the next morning in nice time to have coffee and begin the day. The fares to Paris viâ Dieppe are:—Single, 1st, 34s. 7d.; 2nd, 25s. 7d.; 3rd, 18s. 7d.: Return, 1st, 58s. 3d.; 2nd, 42s. 3d.; 3rd, 33s. 3d. By the night service coupé sleeping compartments are provided, 2s. extra to 1st class fares. Excursions are run in the summer, fourteen days, at 39s. 3d., 30s. 3d., and 26s. return, for this is a favourite route through the picturesque district of Normandy, along the valley of the Seine. The tickets are also available to break the journey at Lewes, Brighton, Dieppe or Rouen, either way.

NEWHAVEN-CAEN ROUTE.

The same company have services from Newhaven to Caen direct by new twin-screw steamers, which run during the summer months. This service is a direct and convenient one for Brittany and parts of Normandy. Cheap excursion tickets are issued to Mont St. Michel, and the circular tickets by this route include the Channel Islands.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

By the LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY is the direct route to Normandy viâ Southampton. For those who wish to visit the lovely scenery and ancient towns and cathedrals of Normandy and Brittany, and then go on to Paris, returning and stopping at Jersey, there are special tickets available for two months for the tour during the summer months, and for those who can get away, the long days of June and July are even more delightful than the hot days of August. The round fares from London and back are:—1st, 85s. 8d.; 2nd, 62s. 6d. An express service also runs to Paris by Havre and Rouen (and to Honfleur and Caen) every night except Sundays; a longer route, but better scenery than by Calais, leaving Waterloo 9.50 p.m., running into the docks alongside the steamers; boats leaving Southampton 12.15 midnight. Fares from London:—Single, 1st, 33s. 10d.; 2nd, 24s. 10d.; Return, 1st, 56s. 8d.; 2nd, 40s. 8d. Second-class through passengers may travel first from Havre to Paris on payment of 8fr. 30c. (6s. 9d.) extra. This route is the most direct from towns in the West of England, an express service from Plymouth, Tavistock, etc., having been started, and trains also connect through to Manchester and Liverpool and the Midlands.

CHERBOURG AND ST. MALO.

Boats also run from Southampton, direct to Cherbourg, three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 8.5 p.m. from Waterloo); and to St. Malo (Monday, Wednesday and Friday, times varying according to the tide). The Royal Mail to Jersey leaves Waterloo at 9.50 p.m. every weekday during the summer, and at 9.50 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the winter.

BY THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY has no direct French route, but there is a good service to Jersey and Guernsey, and French boats run from Jersey to St. Malo and Granville, for Normandy.

During the winter months the service to the Channel Islands is worked on alternate days by the Great Western between Weymouth and Guernsey and Jersey; and by the London and South-Western Company, between Southampton and Guernsey and Jersey. During the summer a day service is worked by one company and a night service by the other, and, as the arrangement is subject to alteration from time to time, intending passengers are referred to the various announcements of the two companies. The fares from London to Jersey are:—Return, 1st class, 48s.; 2nd class and saloon, 45s. 6d.; 2nd class and 2nd cabin, 37s. 6d.; 3rd class and saloon, 38s.; 3rd class and second cabin, 30s. Return, Weymouth to Jersey, saloon, 33s.; second cabin, 23s.

Excursion tickets are also issued during the summer months and at holiday times from London and the principal towns to the Islands.

HARWICH ROUTE.

The GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Royal Mail Route to Holland, viâ Harwich, is the quickest to Holland and the cheapest of the first-class routes to Germany and Switzerland. This company's Harwich-Antwerp route is comfortable and inexpensive, and especially convenient for tourists visiting Belgium and Holland, or going up the Rhine to Switzerland and Italy, the fares being considerably less than viâ Calais, Boulogne, Ostend or Flushing, while the service and boats are excellent.

The boat express trains leave London (Liverpool Street Station) at 8.30 p.m. daily, Sundays included, for the Hook of Holland, and at 8.40 p.m. every weekday for Antwerp and Rotterdam, running alongside the company's steamers at Parkeston Quay, Harwich.

Passengers from Scotland and the Northern and Midland Counties of England can travel direct to Harwich (viâ March), thus avoiding the trouble and expense of changing stations in London. The train from York consists of a restaurant car and corridor carriages. Passengers can change into this car during the journey in order to take dinner, breakfast and other refreshments. Through carriages are run from Manchester and Liverpool, viâ Lincoln and March, and also from Birmingham (either North-Western or Midland Stations) viâ Peterboro' and March. For the convenience of passengers, luggage is registered to the Continent at Birmingham (New Street), Liverpool (Central), Doncaster and York; it can be labelled to Parkeston Quay and there registered through to destination.

The Harwich steamers are magnificent large double-funnelled

vessels, with long promenade-deck, massive deck-houses and state cabins, making the tourist think he has got on board a great Atlantic liner rather than a Channel steamer, with the long lines of small boats hanging from davits, electric-lighted decks, large saloon entrances, sumptuous saloons, gay with flowers, and the cosy cabins and cushioned berths, fitted with electric light and every convenience. This is a very favourite route for trips to Antwerp, Brussels, the lovely Belgian Ardennes, and Switzerland.

The fares from London to Antwerp or Rotterdam are:—Single, 1st and saloon, 26s.; 2nd and saloon, 22s.; 2nd and fore-cabin, 15s. Return, 1st and saloon, 40s.; 2nd and saloon, 35s.; 2nd and fore-cabin, 24s. Brussels is a shilling or two more.

The GREAT EASTERN Steamers leave Harwich (Parkeston Quay) daily, Sundays included, about 10.0 p.m., on the arrival of the boat-trains, for the Hook of Holland and Rotterdam, and every weekday for Antwerp. Fares, London to Rotterdam and Cologne, viâ Harwich and the Hook, are:—Rotterdam, 1st, single, £1 9s. 0d.; return, £2 5s. 0d.; 2nd, single, 18s. 0d.; return, £1 9s. 0d. Cologne, 1st, single, £2 5s. 0d.; return, £3 7s. 6d.; 2nd, single, £1 9s. 11d.; return, £2 4s. 9d.

TOURIST AND HOTEL TICKETS.

For those travellers who wish to have the least possible worry and forethought on the occasion of their journey, or who are new to the places and routes, and consequently somewhat hazy or timid as to the necessary arrangements, the tourist offices offer considerable and immediate advantages. Fullest inquiries can be made beforehand, through tickets bought, rooms in hotels retained and paid for, money changed, letters received, and an intelligent welcome made sure of, while information, interpreters, and guides are always within reach, free or at reasonable charges. The disadvantages of the conducted tours are that the routes prescribed necessarily follow, to a large extent, the ordinary beaten track; that the traveller generally goes to English hotels, with English meals and customs, and English people; and that outside "monumental and picture-gallery" life is more seen than the far more interesting study of the real living life of the Continental peoples. To many these may even appear advantages, and that the distinct advantages are felt by the average tourist is undeniable, as the enormous success of the tourist offices amply prove.

The advantages also offered by their offices are that travellers unacquainted with the various routes can obtain information

as to all Lines, rates for tickets, times of departure, etc., previous to leaving, so as to make their arrangements accordingly; while experienced travellers still save the inconvenience of calling at a crowded booking-office just before departure. The numerous publications which they issue for the use of travellers are also a considerable convenience, and save many of the small annoyances incident to travel. The Hotel Coupons issued form an introduction to first-class houses, and enable passengers who purchase them to estimate the expenses of any tour proposed in advance, while they obviate the necessity of carrying a large sum of money while travelling. Their numerous interpreters, who travel constantly between London and Paris, and the agents at their offices in principal Continental towns, are always at the service of travellers, to give information and advice whenever required. The conducted parties for Paris, and also those for Belgium, and more extended rounds, are intended to enable passengers entirely to avoid all the minor worries and difficulties of travel; no prearrangement and consultation of time-tables is necessary, all provision being made in advance, and every sight of interest being pointed out, while the itinerary is made out with the fullest advantage of many years' experience in sight-seeing, so as to include, without unnecessary fatigue, all the most important points of interest.

The railway and tourist offices issue special handbooks each summer with descriptions, illustrations, maps, and times of trains and steamers which may be had on application.

Intending travellers should verify the particulars of times and fares here given, as they are liable to change season by season.

DRESS.

A word about dress may be useful. It must be remembered that France prides itself on being the most polite country in the world, and Paris on being the most civilised city. To descend on Paris arrayed in tennis clothes and deer-stalker hats is a great breach of etiquette; and to attend the Grand Opera in this guise, as some tourists do, and in the best places, is seriously to annoy and offend the Parisians. The least noticeable for men is to wear a dark serge jacket and felt hat. Evening dress, or at any rate a dark suit, should be worn at the opera. A wrap should be taken for the sea voyage; and passengers by the French third class should put a cushion in their portmanteau.

FRENCH PHRASES,

WITH PRONUNCIATION.

USEFUL PHRASES

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT SPEAK MUCH FRENCH.

I do not speak French.	Je ne parle pas Français.
I do not understand.	Je ne comprends pas.
Excuse me, I didn't understand.	Pardon, monsieur, je ne vous comprends pas.
I only speak a little French.	Je ne parle que très peu le Français.
Do you speak English?	Parlez-vous Anglais?
Is there anyone who speaks English here?	Y a-t-il ici quelqu'un qui parle l'Anglais?
Do they speak English here?	Parle-t on l'Anglais ici?
Do you speak French?	Parlez-vous Français?
No (I do not).	Non, monsieur.
A very little.	Très peu, monsieur.
Not much.	Pas beaucoup.
Not very well.	Pas bien.
I do not speak French very well.	Je ne parle pas bien le Français.
Can you speak English?	Savez-vous l'Anglais?
Do you understand English?	Comprenez-vous l'Anglais?
Excuse me?	Comment, monsieur?
What do you say?	Plaît-il?
What did you say?	Que dites-vous, je vous prie?
	Qu'est-ce que vous avez dit?
Will you speak English, please?	Parlez Anglais, je vous prie, monsieur.

FIRST PHRASES.

Yes.	Oui; oui, monsieur.
	Oui, madame; mademoiselle.
No.	Non; non, monsieur.
Good morning; good day.	Bonjour, monsieur.*
Good evening; good night.	Bonsoir, monsieur, etc.
How do you do?	Comment allez-vous?
All right, thank you.	Bien, je vous remercie.

* *Not* "Bonjour" *alone.*

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an, on, ohn, œn, nasal as san(g), son(g), *soan(g)*, sun(g). ae, al: pure a: "Thames"; *never* final ee.
ü, pronounced ee, with the lips held rounded for oo. oh: pure round o; *never* with final oo.
œ, pr. e or al, with lips for oo; much as er in fern. e: as in "*the* butt*er*." ë: as in "Brontë."

Zh^{e}n parrl pah—Fro^{n}-sae.
Zh^{e}n coh^{n}-pro^{n} pah.
Parr-doh^{n}, m's-yœ,—zh^{e}n voo coh^{n}-pro^{n} pah.
Zh^{e}n parrl—k^{e} trae pœ—l^{e} Fro^{n}-sae.

Parr-lë voo—(z)o^{n}-glae?
Ee-ah-teell eecee—kel-kœ^{n}—kee parrl lo^{n}-glae?
Parrl-toh^{n}—lo^{n}-glae—eecee?
Parr-lë voo—Fro^{n}-sae?
Noh^{n},—m's-yœ.
Trae pœ,—m's-yœ.
Pah bo-coo.
Pah bya^{n}.
Zh^{e}n parrl pah—bya^{n}—l^{e} Fro^{n}-sae.
Savvë voo—lo^{n} glae?
Coh^{n}-prunnë voo—lo^{n}-glae?
Commo^{n}, m's-yœ?
Plae-teell?
K^{e} deet voo, zh^{e} voo pree?
Kess k^{e}—vooz avvë dee?
Parrlë (z)o^{n}glae, zh^{e} voo pree, m's-yœ.

We, m's-yœ. (*Short* we; **weemss-yer.**)
We, ma-dahm; we, mad-mwa-zell.
Noh^{n}; noh^{n}, m's-yœ.
Boh^{n}-zhoorr, m's-yœ.
Boh^{n}-swahrr, m's-yœ.
Commo^{n} tallë voo!
Beea^{n},—zh^{e} voo r'mairr-see.

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l, less guttural than English; with end of tongue. wa: as in "quaff," not as in "war."
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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen

Come along.	Venez donc.
Let us go.	Allons.
This way.	Par ici.
That way.	Par là.
A cab.	Une voiture.
Hullo! Hi!	Hé! Sss—t!
Go quickly.	Allez vite.
Go slowly.	Allez lentement.
How much?	Combien?
Make haste!	Dépêchez-vous.
Take care!	Prenez garde.
Look out!	Faites attention.
Pardon!	Pardon!
Excuse me.	Pardon, monsieur.
I beg your pardon.	Je vous demande pardon.
Allow me.	Permettez-moi.
If you please.	S'il vous plaît.
Thank you.	Merci (*Note.*—At table "merci means "No, thank you," the opposite to the usual meaning in English).
Thank you very much.	Merci bien.
Thank you, much obliged.	Merci beaucoup.
I thank you.	Je vous remercie.
Much obliged.	Bien obligé.
Many thanks (a thousand thanks).	Mille remercîments.
Would you kindly—	Voudriez-vous bien—
Will you give me—	Voulez-vous me donner—
Give me...	Donnez-moi...
Bring me...	Apportez-moi...
Send me...	Envoyez-moi...
Which is the booking-office?	Où prend-on les billets?
Ticket.	Billet, ticket.
First class.	Première classe.
Second class.	Seconde classe.
Third class.	Troisième classe.
Where is my luggage?	Où sont mes bagages?
This is my luggage.	Voici mes bagages.
Waiter!	Garçon!

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Vunnë doh^{n}.
Al-loh^{n}.
Parr eecee.
Parr lah.
Ün vwa-tii-rr.
Hae ! Sss—t ! (a strong hiss).
Allë veet.
Allë lo^{n}t-mo^{n}.
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} ?
Dep-pae-shë voo.
Prunnë garrd.
Faetz at to^{n}-syoh^{n} !
Parr-doh^{n} !
Parr-doh^{n}—m's-yœ.
Zh^{e} vood mo^{n}d—parr-doh^{n}.
Pairr-mettë mwa.
Seell voo plae.
Mairr-see.

Mairr-see bya^{n} (bee-ah^{n}).
Mairr-see bo-coo.
Zh^{e} voorr-mairr-see.
Bya^{n} nob-lee-zhë.
Meell rr'mairr-see-mo^{n}.

Voo-dree-ë voo bya^{n}—
Voolë voo m^{e} dunnë—
Dunnë mwa...
Ap-porrtë mwa...
O^{n}-vwa-yë mwa...
Oo pro^{n}toh^{n}—lae bee-yae ?
Bee-yae ; tee-kae.
Prum-yairr class.
Sug-goh^{n}d class.
Trwaz-yaim class.
Oo soh^{n} mae ba-gahzh ?
Vwassee mae ba-gahzh.
Gahrr-soh^{n} ! (*Not* **Gah**-song.)

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Coffee with milk.	Café au lait.
Coffee (black).	Café (noir).
A little bread.	Un peu de pain.
Bread : some bread.	Du pain.
Butter : some butter.	Du beurre.
Salt.	Le sel.
Pepper.	Du poivre.
Mustard.	De la moutarde.
Oil.	De l'huile.
Vinegar.	Du vinaigre.
A knife.	Un couteau.
A fork.	Une fourchette.
A plate.	Une assiette.
A serviette.	Une serviette.
Some wine, please.	Du vin, s'il vous plaît.
Some water.	De l'eau.
Some ice.	De la glace.
Have you any tea ?	Avez-vous du thé ?
Will you bring me some ?	Voulez-vous m'en apporter ?
Some cold meat.	De la viande froide.
Some fowl.	Du poulet.
How much is that ?	Combien ça ?
Another cup of coffee.	Encore du café.
Some more bread.	Encore du pain.
How much ?	Combien ?
A room.	Une pièce (une salle).
A bedroom.	Une chambre : une chambre à coucher.
A bed.	Un lit.
Hot water.	De l'eau chaude.
Some soap.	Du savon.
A towel.	Une serviette de toilette.
A candle.	Une bougie.
Some matches.	Des allumettes.
Which is my room ?	Où est ma chambre ?
Wake me at eight.	Réveillez-moi à huit heures.
Come in.	Entrez.
Bring me my bill.	Donnez-moi ma note.

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Caffë-oh-lae.
Caffë : caffë nwarr.
Œ^{n} pœd pa^{n}. (Er^{n} pe*r*d pah^{n}.)
Dü pa^{n}. (*Pr.* Dee, *with lips as for oo.*)
Dü berr.
L^{e} sell.
Dü pwavrr.
Dlah moo-tarrd.
D^{e} lü-eell.
Dü vee-naegrr.
Œ^{n} coo-toh.
Ün foorr-shett.
Ün ass-yett.
Ün sairr-vyett.
Dü va^{n}, seell voo plae.
D^{e} lo.*
D'lah glahss.
Avvë voo—dü të?
Voolë-voo—mo^{n}-nap-porr-të?
Dlah vee-o^{n}d frwad.
Dü poo-lae.
Coh^{n} bya^{n} sah?
O^{n}corr dü caf-fë.
O^{n}-corr dü pa^{n}.
Coh^{n} bee-a^{n}?
Ün pee-aiss, ün sall.
Ün sho^{n}brr; ün sho^{n}brah coo-shë.

Œ^{n} lee.
D'lo shohd.*
Dü sa-voh^{n}.
Ün sairr-vyett de twal-lett.
Ün boo-zhee.
Daze allü-mett.
Oo ae ma-sho^{n}br?
Revai-yë mwa—ah üee-terr.
O^{n} trë.
Dunnë-mwa—ma nohtt (nutt).

* Pure oh—not "low showed."

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Call me a cab.	Envoyez chercher une voiture.
Excuse me; which is the way to the station?	Pardon, monsieur: pour aller à la gare, s'il vous plaît?
Is this the way to the station?	Est-ce par ici le chemin de la gare?
Whereabouts is the post-office?	Où se trouve le bureau de poste?
Straight on.	Tout droit.
To the right	A droite.
To the left.	A gauche.
There it is.	Voilà.
I do not know.	Je ne sais pas.
I don't know at all.	Je n'en sais rien.
It doesn't matter.	Ça ne fait rien.
All right.	Bien: c'est bien.
That's all right.	Ça va bien.
What's that?	Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?

ANSWERS.

I think so.	Je le pense.
I believe so.	Je le crois.
Certainly.	Certainement.
Of course.	Naturellement.
Just so.	Bien sûr.
Quite true.	C'est bien vrai.
You are right.	Vous avez raison.
I am sure of it.	J'en suis sûr.
I am ready.	Je suis prêt.
If you like.	Si vous voulez.
As you please.	Comme vous voudrez.
I will come back here.	Je reviendrai ici.
I shall be back soon.	Je serai de retour bientôt.
I went to X—— yesterday.	Je suis allé hier à X——.
Willingly.	Volontiers.
With much pleasure.	Avec beaucoup de plaisir.
I shall be delighted.	Je serai charmé.

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ae, ai: pure a: "Thames"; *never* final ee. oh: pure round o; *never* with final oo. e: as in "the butter." ë: as in "Brontë."

O^{n} vwa-yë shairr-shë—ün vwa-türr.
Parr-doh^{n}, m's-yœ: poorr allë—ahla gahrr seell voo plae?
Ess parr eecee—l^{e} sh'ma^{n}—d^{e} la gahrr?

Oo s^{e} trroov—l^{e} bü-rohd posst?

Too drwa.
Ah drwatt.
Ah goh-sh.
Vwal-lah.
Zh^{e}n sae pah.
Zh^{e} no^{n} sae reea^{n}.
Sahn fae ree-a^{n}.
Bee-a^{n}; sae bee-a^{n}.
Sah vah bee-a^{n}.
Kesak^{e} saek^{e} sah? *or* 'Sake sah?

ANSWERS.

Zh^{e} l^{e} po^{n}sa.
Zh^{e} l^{e} crwa.
Sairr-tain-mo^{n}.
Nahtür-rell-mo^{n}.
Beea^{n} sürr.
Sae beea^{n} vrae.
Vooz avvë rae-zoh^{n}.
Zho^{n} süee sürr.
Zh^{e} süee prae.
See voo voo-lë.
Come voo voo-drë.
Zh^{e} r^{e}veea^{n}-drë—eecee.
Zh^{e} surrë—d^{e} ruttoorr—beea^{n}-toh.
Zh^{e} süee zallë—ee-airr—ah X——.
Voloh^{n}-tyë.
Avvaic bo-cood plae-zeerr.
Zh^{e} surrë—sharr-më.

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NEGATIVES.

Not at all.	Pas du tout.	Pah dü too.
Not quite.	Pas tout à fait.	Pah toottah fae.
None, nothing.	Rien.	Ree-a^{n}.
Nobody.	Personne.	Pairr-sun.
I don't think so.	Je ne le crois pas.	Zh^{e} n l^{e} crwa pah.
I don't know.	Je ne sais pas.	Zh^{e} n sae pah.
I'm not sure.	Je ne suis pas sûr.	Zh^{e} n süee pah-sü-rr.
I think not.	Je crois que non.	Zh^{e} crwa—k^{e} noh^{n}.
It is not.	Ce n'est pas.	Snae pah.
That will not do.	Ça ne vaut rien.	Sahn voh ree-a^{n}.
I will not.	Je ne veux pas.	Zh^{e} n vœ pah.
I'd rather not.	Je ne le veux pas.	Zh^{e} n l^{e} vœ pah.

EXCLAMATIONS.

Take care!	Prenez garde!	Prunnë gahrrd!
I beg your pardon!	Je vous demande pardon!	(Zh') vood-mo^{n}d—parr-doh^{n}.
Don't mention it.	N'en parlez pas.	No^{n} parr-lë pah.
Don't trouble.	Ne vouz derangez pas.	N^{e} voo d^{e}-ro^{n}-zhë pah.
My fault!	C'est ma faute!	Sae mah foht!
Oh, it's nothing!	Il n'y a pas de quoi.	(Eel) nyah pahd kwah

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metrical system is now used throughout France for all weights and measures. The weights are not reckoned in lbs., cwts., and tons, but in kilogrammes, generally termed "kilos" (keelo).

2·2 (2¼ pounds)	= 1 kilo.	Œ^{n} kee-lo.
4·4 pounds	= 2 kilos.	Dœ kee-lo.

The ancient *livre*, or pound, however, is retained as an alternative name for the ½-kilo, which is thus called either *un demi-kilo* or *une livre* (ün leevrr).

The measure of liquids is the *litre*—not quite one quart.

1 pint, say = ½-litre.	Un demi-litre.	Œ^{n} d'mee leettr.
1 quart „ = 1 „	Un litre.	Œ^{n} leettr.
½-gal. „ = 2 litres.	Deux litres.	Dœ leettr.

The measure of distance is the *mètre*, and its multiples, the décamètre, hectomètre, and kilomètre.

1 mètre	= 3 ft. 3⅜ in. (a little over a yard)	Œⁿ maettr
1 décamètre	= about 10 yards	Œⁿ decah-maettr
1 hectomètre	= about 100 yards	Œⁿ hecto-maettr
1 kilomètre (km.)	= 1,093 yards, roughly 1,000 yards. It is about ⅝ of a mile.	Œⁿ keelo-maettr
1 lieue (for roads only)	= 4 kilomètres, about 3 miles (1 league).	Ün lee-œ

Fractions of a mètre :—

1 décimètre (dm.) = 4 inches.
1 centimètre (cm.) = ⅜ inch.
1 millimètre (mm.) = $\frac{1}{25}$ inch ; (25 to 26 mm.= 1 in.)

MONEY AND TIME.

Amongst the commonest requirements in travelling are the terms in ordinary use for the coinage of the country, and for the time of the day, and yet, as a rule, very little attention is given to these most necessary expressions by the learner of French, who, on his arrival, is often quite at a loss to understand or express himself. These expressions should be persistently gone over until the sound is quite familiar.

With reference to money, the smaller sums up to two francs are expressed both in *sous* (½*d.*) and in *centimes* ($\frac{1}{10}$*d.*) ; *sous*, if anything, are used more generally by small tradespeople, and *centimes* by the better-educated people.

For expressing time, the terms 12.15, 12.30, etc., are used, as with us, for railway time.

MONEY.

In Sous.

½d.	1 sou	un sou		œⁿ soo (or erⁿ soo ; soo short as in soot)
1d.	2 sous	deux	sous	dœ soo (or der soo)
1½d.	3 „	trois	„	trwa soo
2d.	4 „	quatre	„	cat soo
2½d.	5 „	cinq	„	saⁿ soo
3d.	6 „	six	„	see soo

3½d.	7 sous	sept	sous	sett soo
4d.	8 „	huit	„	üee soo
4½d.	9 „	neuf	„	nœ soo
5d.	10 „	dix	„	dee soo
5½d.	11 „	onze	„	oh^{n}z soo
6d.	12 „	douze	„	dooz soo
6½d.	13 „	treize	„	traez soo
7d.	14 „	quatorze	„	cah-torrz soo
7½d.	15 „	quinze	„	ca^{n}z soo
8d.	16 „	seize	„	saez^{e} soo
8½d.	17 „	dix-sept	„	deess sett soo
9d.	18 „	dix-huit	„	deez üee soo
9½d.	19 „	dix-neuf	„	deez nœ soo
10d.	20 „	vingt	„	va^{n} soo

NOTE.—The numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, are pronounced sa^{n}k, seess, sett, üeett, nœf, deess, when alone.

IN FRANCS AND CENTIMES.

½d.	5 centimes	cinq centimes	sa^{n}	so^{n}-teem
1d.	10 c.	dix „	dee	„
1½d.	15 c.	quinze „	ca^{n}z	„
2d.	20 c.	vingt „	va^{n}	„
2½d.	25 c.	vingt-cinq centimes	va^{n}-sa^{n}	„
3d.	30 c.	trente „	tro^{n}t	„
3½d.	35 c.	trente-cinq „	tro^{n}t-sa^{n}	„
4d.	40 c.	quarante „	carro^{n}t	„
4½d.	45 c.	quarante-cinq „	carro^{n}t-sa^{n}	„
5d.	50 c.	cinquante „	sa^{n}-co^{n}t	„
5½d.	55 c.	cinquante-cinq „	sa^{n}-co^{n}t-sa^{n}	„
6d.	60 c.	soixante „	swa-so^{n}t	„
6½d.	65 c.	soixante-cinq „	swa-so^{n}tsa^{n}	„
7d.	70 c.	soixante-dix „	swa-so^{n}tdee	„
7½d.	75 c.	soixante-quinze „	swa-so^{n}tca^{n}z	„
8d.	80 c.	quatre-vingts „	cattr-va^{n}	„
8½d.	85 c.	quatre-vingt-cinq „	cattr-va^{n}sa^{n}	„
9d.	90 c.	quatre-vingt-dix „	cattr-va^{n}dee	„
9½d.	95 c.	quatre-vingt-quinze „	cattr-va^{n}ca^{n}z	„
10d.	1 franc	un franc	œ^{n} fro^{n}	
11d.	1 fr. 10 c.	un franc dix	œ^{n} fro^{n} deess	
1s.	1 fr. 20 c.	un franc vingt	œ^{n} fro^{n} va^{n}	
1s. 3d.	1 fr. 50 c.	un franc cinquante	œ^{n} fro^{n} sa^{n}-co^{n}t	
1s. 8d.	2 fr.	deux francs	dœ fro^{n}	
2s. 6d., etc.	3 fr., etc.	trois francs, etc.	trwa fro^{n}, etc.	

Silver Pieces.

5d.	50 c. or ½ fr.	cinquante centimes* *or* dix sous	sa^{n}-co^{n}t so^{n}-teem dee soo
10d.	1 fr.	un franc *or* vingt sous	œ^{n} fro^{n}, va^{n} soo
1s. 8d.	2 fr.	deux francs	dœ fro^{n}
4s.	5 fr.	cinq francs	sa^{n} fro^{n}

Gold Pieces.

4s.	5 fr.	une pièce de cinq francs	ün pee-aiss d^{e} sa^{n} fro^{n}
8s.	10 fr.	dix francs	dee fro^{n}
16s.	20 fr.	vingt francs (*or* un Louis)	va^{n} fro^{n} (œ^{n} lwee)
£1 English.	25 fr.	une livre Anglaise	ün leevr o^{n}-glaez

Bank of France Notes.

£2	50 fr.	un billet de cinquante (francs)	œ^{n} bee-yĕd sa^{n}-co^{n}t
£4	100 fr.	„ „ cent	„ „ so^{n}
£8	200 fr.	„ „ deux cents	„ „ dœ so^{n}
£20	500 fr.	„ „ cinq cent	„ „ sa^{n} so^{n}
£40	1,000 fr.	„ „ mille francs	„ „ meell fro^{n}

£5 note, Bank of England	une bank-note Anglaise de cinq livres	ün bo^{n}k-not o^{n}-glaez d^{e} sa^{n} leevr
A cheque	un chèque	œ^{n} sheck
A letter of credit	une lettre de crédit	ün laettr d^{e} crai-dee

A sovereign is worth 25 francs in ordinary change at hotels or shops, or about 25 fr. 15 c.—a little more or less, according to the price of exchange—at the money-changers' or bankers'. English coppers are often taken. English gold can, practically, always be changed, but not English silver.

A supply of French money should be obtained before starting.

Care should be taken not to receive the South American or French Colonial 1-franc or 5-franc pieces. These, though genuine, are not worth their nominal value, as they are not allowed in circulation.

* Not "un demi-franc."

TIME.		L'HEURE.
	What is the time?	Quelle heure est-il?
	Can you tell me what time it is?	Pouvez-vous me dire l'heure qu'il est?
12.0	Midnight, twelve o'clock at night	Minuit
12.0	Noon, midday, twelve o'clock	Midi
12.5	A.M. Five minutes past twelve Railway time: twelve five	Midi cinq (*minutes* generally omitted)
12.10	Ten past twelve R.T., Twelve ten	Midi dix
12.15	Quarter past twelve R.T., Twelve fifteen	Midi et quart *or* Midi quinze
12.20	Twenty past twelve R.T., Twelve twenty	Midi vingt
12.25	Twenty-five past twelve R.T., Twelve twenty-five	Midi vingt-cinq
12.30	Half past twelve R.T., Twelve thirty	Midi et demie *or* Midi trente
12.35	Twenty-five to one R.T., Twelve thirty-five	Une heure moins vingt-cinq* *or* Midi trente-cinq
12.40	Twenty to one R.T., Twelve forty	Une heure moins vingt *or* Midi quarante
12.45	Quarter to one R.T., Twelve forty-five	Une heure moins le quart *or* Midi quarante-cinq
12.50	Ten to one R.T., Twelve fifty	Une heure moins dix *or* Midi cinquante
12.55	Five to one R.T., Twelve fifty-five	Une heure moins cinq *or* Midi cinquante-cinq
1.0	One, one o'clock	Une heure
1.5	Five past one R.T., One five	Une heure cinq, &c.
2.0	Two o'clock	Deux heures
9.0	A.M.	Neuf heures le matin
4.0	P.M.	Quatre heures l'après-midi
7.0	P.M.	Sept heures le soir

* "Midi trente-cinq" is usually employed as shorter and more euphonious, especially in travelling.

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ii, pronounced ee, with the lips held rounded for oo. oh: pure round o; *never* with final oo.
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LURR.

Kell lurr—aiteel?
Poovë voo m^{e} deerr—lurr keel ae?

Mee-nüee (*not* minwee)

Mee-dee

Mee dee sa^{n}k (mee-nüt)

Mee-dee deess

Mee-dee-ë-cahrr
Mee-dee ca^{n}z

Mee-dee va^{n}

Mee-dee va^{n}t-sa^{n}k

Mee-dee ëd-mee
Mee-dee tro^{n}t
Ün nurr mwa^{n} va^{n} sa^{n}k^{e}
Mee-dee tro^{n}t sa^{n}k
Ün nurr mwa^{n} va^{n}
Mee-dee car-ro^{n}t
Ün nurr mwa^{n} l'cahrr
Mee-dee car-ro^{n}t sa$_{n}$k
Ün nurr mwa^{n} deess
Mee-dee sa^{n}-co^{n}t
Ün nurr mwa^{n} sa^{n}k
Mee-dee sa^{n}-co^{n}t sa^{n}k
Ün nurr

Ün nurr sa^{n}k

Dœ zurr (der-zerr)
Nœf-furr—l^{e} mat-ta^{n}.
Cattr-urr—lahprai-mee-dee.
Set-turr—l^{e} swahrr.

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

ON BOARD.	A BORD.
Which way is the boat?	De quel côté est le bateau?
Which is the boat for Ostend?	Où est le bateau d'Ostende?
Is this the boat for Dover—Folkestone?	Est-ce le bateau de Douvres—de Folkestone?
What is the fare?	Combien coûte le passage?
How much is it second class?	Combien est-ce en seconde classe
How much first (saloon)?	Combien en première?
Can berths be booked?	Peut-on retenir des places?
Which way are the cabins—the first, the second class?	De quel côté sont les cabines—les premières, les secondes?
Keep me a good berth.	Gardez-moi une bonne place.
Can you find me a good berth?	Pouvez-vous m'indiquer une bonne place?
This is my luggage.	Voici mes bagages.
Those are mine.	Voilà les miens.
I'll take this portmanteau with me into the cabin.	Je vais prendre cette valise avec moi dans la cabine.
Steward, which is my cabin?	Pardon, steward; où est ma cabine?
Is it rough to-day?	La mer est-elle mauvaise aujourd'hui?
How long does the passage take?	Combien de temps dure la traversée?
When does the boat start?	A quelle heure part le bateau?
When do we start?	Quand partons-nous?
When do we arrive?	Quand arriverons nous?
Bring me a glass of wine, please.	Apportez-moi un verre de vin, s'il vous plaît.
Give me some brandy, please.	Donnez-moi du cognac, s'il vous plaît.
Some brandy and soda.	Du cognac et de l'eau de Seltz.
A cup of tea.	Une tasse de thé.
A basin.	Une cuvette.
A glass of water.	Un verre d eau.
Can you lend me a wrap?	Pouvez-vous me prêter une couverture?
Do they serve dinner on board?	Peut-on manger à bord?

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AH BORR.

D^{e} kell coh-të—ae l^{e} baht-toh?
Oo ae—l^{e} bah-to—dosst-o^{n}d?
Aiss l^{e} bah-to—d^{e} Doovrr; d^{e} Foll-keston?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n}—coott l^{e} pass-ahzh?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} nace—o^{n} sug-gohnd class?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n}—o^{n} prum-yairr?
Per-toh^{n} (pœ-toh^{n}) rut-neerr—dae plahss?
D^{e} kell coh-të—soh^{n}—lae cahb-been, lae prum-yairr, lae sug-goh^{n}d?
Garr-dë-mwa—ün bun* plahss.
Poo-vë voo—ma^{n}-dee-kë—ün bun plahss?

Vwassee—mae bah-gahzh.
Vwal-lah—lae mya^{n} (meea^{n}).
Zh^{e} vae pro^{n}dr—set vah-leez—avaic mwa—do^{n} lac-cahb-been.
Parr-doh^{n}, steward—oo ae—mac-cahb-been?
La mairr—aet ell mo-vaiz—o-zhoorr-düee?

Coh^{n}-bya^{n} d' to^{n}—dürr—la trav-vairr-së?

Ah kell-lurr—parr l^{e} bah-to?
Co^{n}—parr-toh^{n} noo?
Co^{n}—(t) ahreev-roh^{n} noo?
Ahp-porr-të mwa—œ^{n} vairr-d^{e}-va^{n},—seel voo plae.
Dunnë mwa—dü cone-yac, seel voo plae.

Dü cone-yac—ëd lohd seltz
Ün tahss d^{e} të.
Ün cü-vett.
Œ^{n} vairr doh.
Poo-vë voo—m^{e} praetë—ün coo-vairr-türr?
Pœ-toh^{n}—mo^{n}-zhë—ah borr?

* Between bone and bun.

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What is the charge for dinner?	Combien coûte le dîner?
What time is the dinner?	A quelle heure le dîner?
Is the dinner ready?	Le dîner est-il prêt?
Have you any cigarettes?	Avez-vous des cigarettes?
Bring me a cigar, please.	Apportez-moi un cigare, s'il vous plaît.
A cup of coffee (black).	Une tasse de café (noir).
Where must I pay?	Où dois-je payer?
Will you have a game at cards?	Voulez-vous faire une partie de cartes?
I shall be very pleased.	Très volontiers, monsieur.
Waiter, have you a pack of cards?	Garçon, avez-vous un jeu de cartes?
Are we near land now?	Sommes-nous près d'arriver?
How long shall we be yet?	Combien de temps faut-il encore?
Are we there?	Sommes-nous arrivés?
Where is my luggage?	Où sont mes bagages?
This trunk is mine, and that portmanteau.	Cette malle est à moi, et cette valise aussi.
I am going on by the train to Paris.	Je prends le train de Paris.
Do we have to pass the custom-house?	Faut-il passer à la douane
Which way do we go?	Par où faut-il aller?
Where is the custom-house officer?	Où est le douanier?
These (or those) are mine.	Tout cela est à moi.
Here are my keys.	Voici mes clefs.
I have nothing to declare in my luggage.	Je n'ai rien à déclarer dans mes bagages.
No, nothing at all.	Non, monsieur; rien du tout.
I have some toys to declare.	J'ai des jouets à déclarer.
I have some tea to declare.	J'ai du thé à déclarer.
How much must I pay?	Combien dois-je payer?
I am going to Paris.	Je vais à Paris.
Which is the train for Paris?	Où est le train de Paris?

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Coh^{n}-bya^{n} **coott**—l^{e} dee-**në**?
Ah **kell**-lurr—l^{e} dee-**në**?
L^{e} dee-**në**—**ait eell prae**?
Avvë voo—**dae cigarett**?
Ahp-porr-**të mwa**—œ^{n} cee-**gahrr**—**s. v. p.**

Ün tahss—d^{e} **cahf-fë** (nwarr).
Oo dwazh—pae-**yë**?
Voolë-voo fairr—ün parr-**tee**—d^{e} **carrt**?

Trae voloh^{n}-**tyë**, m's-**yœ**.
Gahrr **soh**^{n},—**avvë**-voo—œ^{n} **zhœd carrt**'

Some-noo prae darree-**vë**?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} d^{e} to^{n}—foh-teel o^{n}-corr?

Some-noo zarree-**vë**?
Oo soh^{n}—**mae bag-gahzh**?
Sett mal—**aitah mwa**,—ë **sett vah-leez** oh-see.
Zh^{e} pro^{n} l^{e} **trra**^{n}—d^{e} Parree.

Foht-eell **passë**—**ahla doo-ahn**?

Parr **oo**—foht-eell **allë**?
Oo **ae**—l^{e} dwahn-**yë**?

Tooce **lah**—**aitah mwa**.
Vwa-**see**—**mae clë**.
Zh^{e} nae **reea**^{n}—(n)ah dee-clah-**rë**—do^{n} **mae** bag-gahzh.
Noh^{n}, m's-**yœ**; **reea**^{n} **düt-too**.
Zhae—dae zhoo-**ae**—ah dee-clar-**rë**.
Zhae—dü-**të**—**ah** dee-clar-**rë**.
Coh^{n}-bya^{n}—**dwazh pae-yë**?
Zh^{e} **vae**—(z)ah Parree.
Oo **ae**—l^{e} **trra**^{n} d' Parree?

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THE RAILWAY.	LE CHEMIN DE FER.
Excuse me, which is the way to the station?	Pardon, monsieur: pour aller à la gare, s. v. p.?
Whereabouts is the St. Lazare station?	Où se trouve la gare St. Lazare, s. v. p.?
Which station do you go to for X——?	Où prend-on le train pour X——?
Where is the waiting-room?	Où est la salle d'attente?
Which is the booking-office?	Où est le guichet?
Where do you take tickets?	Où prend-on les billets?
Show me the time-table, please.	Montrez-moi l'indicateur, s.v.p.
When is the next train for X——?	A quelle heure part le premier train de X——?
What is the fare?	Quel est le prix?
How much is the fare to X——?	Combien ça coûte-t-il d'ici à X——?
Paris; first, single.	Paris; aller, première.
Paris; first, return.	Paris; première, aller et retour.
Two second single to Paris.	Deux secondes pour Paris, aller seulement.
Three second return, Paris.	Trois secondes pour Paris, aller et retour.
How much is it?	Combien est-ce?
Where do I have my luggage registered?*	Où fait-on enregistrer les bagages?
Porter!	Un facteur! un facteur!
Porter, will you see after my luggage?	Facteur, occupez-vous de mes bagages, s. v. p.
Where is the receipt? the ticket?	Où est le reçu? le bulletin?
Will you open this door for me, please?	Voulez-vous m'ouvrir la portière, s. v. p.?
Is there any room?	Y a-t-il de la place?
Is there room for one, for two?	Y a-t-il de la place pour un, pour deux?
Which is the train for Versailles?	Où est le train de Versailles?

* Passengers' luggage is weighed by the luggage officer at the station. An average of 30 kilos (66 lbs.) is allowed free, with a 1d. for registering, after that an extra charge is made. Passengers should look after the booking of their luggage and obtain a receipt. The luggage will be given up in exchange for the receipt at the destination.

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L' SH' MAH^{n} D' FAIRR.

Parr-doh^{n}, m's-yœ; —poorr allë—ahla gahrr, seell voo plae?
Oo s^{e} trroov—lah gahrr Sa^{n} Laz-zahrr, seell voo plae?
Oo pro^{n}-toh^{n}—l^{e} trra^{n}—poorr X——?

Oo ae—lah-sall dat-to^{n}t?
Oo ae—l^{e} ghee-shë?
Oo pro^{n}-toh^{n}—lae bee-yae?
Moh^{n}-trë-mwa—la^{n}-dee-cah-terr, s. v. p.
Ah kell lurr pahrr—l^{e} prum-yë tra^{n}—d^{e} X——?
Kell ae—l^{e} pree?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n}—sah-coott teell—deecee—ah X——?
Parree; allë, prum-yairr.
Parree; prum-yairr, allë-airr-toorr
Dœ sug-goh^{n}d poorr Parree; allë sœll-mo^{n}.
Trwa sug-goh^{n}d poorr Parree, allë-airr-toorr.
Coh^{n}-bya^{n}-nace?
Oo fae-toh^{n} — o^{n}-ruzhee-strë — lae-bah-gahzh?
Œ^{n} fac-terr! œ^{n} fac-terr!
Fac-terr, occü-pë vous—d^{e} mae bah-gahzh, s. v. p.
Oo ae—l^{e} r^{e}-sü? l^{e} büll-ta^{n}?
Voolë-voo— moov-reerr — lah-porrt-yairr, s. v. p.?
Ee-ah-teell—d^{e}-la-plahss?
Ee-ah-teell—d^{e}-la-plahss—poorr œ^{n}, poorr dœ?
Oo ae l^{e} tra^{n}—d^{e} Vairr-sahee-y'(Vairr-sigh)?

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Is this the train for Auteuil?	Est-ce le train d'Auteuil?
Is this right for Auteuil?	Est-ce bien le train d'Auteuil?
Does this train stop at Amiens?	Le train s'arrête-t-il à Amiens?
Do we change for Amiens?	Faut-il changer pour Amiens?
Do we change here?	Faut-il changer ici?
Where do we change for Boulogne?	Où change-t-on pour Boulogne?
How long does it take to get to Boulogne?	Combien de temps faut-il pour arriver à Boulogne?
What time do we arrive at Calais?	A quelle heure arrive-t-on à Calais?
Are there not some pillows on hire?	N'y a-t-il pas des oreillers à louer?
How much do you charge?	Combien demandez-vous?
Bring me two.	Donnez-m'en deux.
Where is the next stop?	Quel est le premier arrêt du train?
Where do we stop for refreshments?	A quelle station y a-t-il un buffet?
How long do we stop here?	Combien de temps s'arrête-t-on ici?
What station is this?	Quelle station est-ce?
Is this Versailles?	Est-ce Versailles?
How many more stations are there to X——?	Combien de stations avons-nous encore jusqu'à X——?
Are we there?	Sommes-nous arrivés?
Is this it?	Est-ce ici?
Do we (I) alight here?	Faut-il descendre ici?
Which is the cloak-room?	Où est la consigne?
Where can I leave my luggage?	Où peut-on laisser les bagages?
I want to leave this portmanteau, this bag.	Je voudrais laisser cette valise, ce sac.

ARRIVAL

Porter, will you get my luggage?	Facteur, voulez-vous m'apporter mes bagages?
Here is the ticket.	Voilà le reçu.
This is my luggage.	Voici mes bagages.

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Aiss l^{e} trra^{n}—doh-tœ-ee ?
Aiss bya^{n} l^{e} **trra^{n}**—doh-tœ-ee ?
L^{e} trra^{n}—sahr-raet-teel—ah Ah-meea^{n} ?
Foht-eel—**sho^{n}-zhë**—poorr Ah-meea^{n} ?
Foht-eel—**sho^{n}-zhë-(r)eecee** ?
Oo sho^{n}zh toh^{n}—poorr Boo-lohn-y' ?

Coh^{n}-bya^{n} d^{e} **toh^{n}**—**foht-eel**—poor arree-**vë**—ah Boo-lohn-y' ?
Ah kell lerr-ahreev-toh^{n}—ah Cal-lae ?

Nee-**ah**-teel**pah**—dae-zorrai-**yë**—ah**loowë**.

Coh^{n}-bya^{n}—d^{e}-mo^{n}-**dë voo** ?
Dunnë-mo^{n}—**dœ**.
Kell ae—l^{e} prum-yairr ahr-**rae**—dü trra^{n} ?

Ah kell stah-syoh^{n}—ee-ah-**teel**—œ^{n} bü-**fae** ?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} d^{e} **to^{n}**—sahr-**raet-toh^{n}**—eecee ?

Kell stah-syoh^{n}—**aiss** ?
Aiss—Vairr-sigh ?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} — d^{e} **stah-syoh^{n} avvoh^{n}-nooz o^{n} corr**—zhüs-kah X——?
Some noo—(z)arree-**vë** ?
Aiss eecee ?
Foht-eel—**des-so^{n}-dreecee** ?
Oo ae lah coh^{n}-seeny' ?
Oo per-toh^{n} (pœ-toh^{n})—**lais-së**—**lae bag-gahzh** ?
Zh^{e} voo-drae—**laissë**—**set vah-leez**, **sus-sahck**.

ALLAH-REE-VË.

Fac-terr ! voolë-**voo**—mapporr-**të**—**mae bahg-gahzh** ?
Vwallah l^{e} r^{e}sü.
Vwassee mae bag-gahzh.

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I shall want a cab.	J'ai besoin d'une voiture.
Call a cab for me.	Appelez-moi une voiture.
Hi! cab.	Ohé! cocher. Sss-sst!*
Are you free, disengaged?	Etes-vous libre?
Are you engaged?	Etes-vous retenu?
What is your number?	Votre numéro, s.v.p.
Will you give me your ticket?	Donnez-moi votre numéro.
Put my luggage in the cab.	Mettez mes bagages dans la voiture.
Is there a good hotel near here?	Y a-t-il un bon hôtel près d'ici?
Can you direct me to a good hotel?	Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un bon hôtel?
Can you take me to a good hotel of moderate charges?	Pouvez-vous me conduire à un bon hôtel, prix modérés?
Drive me to a good hotel.	Conduisez-moi à un bon hôtel.
Take me to an English hotel.	Conduisez-moi à un hôtel Anglais.
Which is the best hotel?	Quel est le meilleur hôtel?
Drive me to the X—— hotel.	Conduisez-moi à l'hôtel X——.
Drive quickly.	Allez vite, cocher, s.v.p.
Stop, please.	Arrêtez, s'il vous plaît.
A little farther along.	Un peu plus loin.
Is this the X—— hotel?	Est-ce ici l'hôtel X——?
Are we at the X—— hotel?	Sommes-nous à l'hôtel X——?
Here it is; stop here!	Ici, cocher! Arrêtez!
I say, cabman, hurry up, will you; I have to catch the 6.10 train.	Dites donc, cocher, dépêchez-vous, s'il vous plaît; je dois prendre le train de 6 heures 10.
Call first at the Hotel X——; and then go to the Café Américain.	Passez d'abord à l'hôtel X——; et allez ensuite au Café Américain.
We will take you by the hour, cabman; drive us to the Bois de Boulogne.	A l'heure, cocher; conduisez-nous au Bois de Boulogne.
By the journey.	A la course.
By the hour.	A l'heure.
We will get out here.	Nous descendons ici.
Here you are, cabman!	Voilà, cocher!
Give me the change.	Rendez-moi la monnaie.

* A sharp, hissing sound.

Zhae b^{e}zwa^{n}—dün vwa-türr.
Ahp-plë mwa—ün vwa-türr.
Oh-ai ! coh-she. Sss-sst !
Ait voo leebrr ?
Ait voo rut-nü ?
Voh-tr nü-merro, s.v.p.
Dunnë-mwa—vohtr nü-merro ?
Mettë mae bag-gahzh—do^{n} lavwa-türr

Ee-aht-eel—œ^{n} boh^{n}-no tell—prae deecee ?
Poovë voo—ma^{n}dee-kë—œ^{n} boh^{n}-no-tell ?

Poovë voo—m^{e} coh^{n}düeerr—ah œ^{n} boh^{n}-no-tell—pree mo-derrë ?
Coh^{n}-düee-zë mwa—ah œ^{n} boh^{n}-no-tell.
Coh^{n}-düee-zë mwa—ah œ^{n} no-tell—o^{n}glae.

Kell ae—l^{e} mae-yurr o-tell ?
Coh^{n}-düee-zë mwa—alloh-tell X——.
Allë veett, coh-shë, s. v. p.
Ah-rae-të, seel-voo-plae.
Œ^{n} pœ plü lwa^{n}.
Aiss eecee—lo-tell X—— ?
Some-noo—(z)ah lo-tell X—— ?
Ee-cee ! coh-shë ! Arrae-të.
Deet doh^{n}, coh-shë,—dep-pae-shë-voo,—seel-voo-plae,—zh^{e} dwah pro^{n}dr—l^{e} tra^{n}—d^{e} seez-err-deess.
Passë dah-borr—ah lo-tell X—— ; ë allë o^{n}süeett—o caffë Am-mery-ca^{n}.

Ah-lurr, coh-shë,—coh^{n}-düee-zë noo—(z)o Bwad Boo-lohn-y'.

Allah coorrss.
Ah lurr.
Noo desso^{n}-dohn—eessee.
Vwallah— coh-shë !
Ro^{n}-dë mwa—lammon-nae.

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CABS.

The French cabs, or *voitures*, are usually open four-wheeled carriages, for two persons, with a lifting seat to hold a third if desired. Closed fourwheelers for two or four are also used, but our Hansom cabs are very seldom used.

The usual method of hailing cabs in Paris is a sharp, hissing sound—"Ssst"—instead of our "Hi! cab."

In Paris there is one regular fare for cabs hired in the street "for the journey" (*à la course*) to any part of the city, for one or two (or, if accepted, three) persons. This fare, before 12.30 at night, is 1f. 50c., or 1s. 3d., with 25c. (2½d.) gratuity or *pourboire*. For long distances it is not unusual to increase the fare, or the driver refuses to go. He is not obliged to accept when not on the cab-ranks, and generally asks where you wish to go, and accepts or not as he pleases. If hired from the cab-ranks *station de voitures*) he is bound to go where you wish for this fare. On grand race days there are, naturally, no cabs on the ranks, and exorbitant charges are asked.

If taken by the hour (*à l'heure*) the price for two-place carriages is 2f. the hour—the first hour in full, afterwards by quarters. The *pourboire* is usually 30c. to 50c. an hour. If after 12 30 at night, the fares are—*à la course*, 2f. 25c.; *à l'heure*, 2f. 50c.

If hired to go outside the fortifications and return, the fare is 2f. 50c. an hour. If discharged outside the fortifications an extra 1f. must be paid. If hired outside the fortifications to enter Paris, it is 2f. 25c. an hour.

A system of fares according to distance is being introduced on April 1, 1891, so as to counteract the competition of the omnibuses and tramcars. The distances will be shown by an automatic apparatus on each cab. The fares will be 75c. (7½d.) for the first kilomètre and 25c. per kilomètre for any further distances.

It is always prudent, even for ordinary journeys, but especially when taking luggage or leaving the cab for a while, to ask the driver to give you his "numéro" or ticket, and preserve it: as in case anything is forgotten it can then be reclaimed.

On engaging a cab by the hour, it is as well to show the driver your watch.

On the back of the ticket is the following

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. Cabmen whose carriages are unprovided with luggage railing are not bound to accept luggage. Portmanteaus or articles that can be carried in the hand or placed in the carriage without injuring it, are not regarded as luggage.

2. The cabman has the right to ask for part payment if made to wait at the entrance to a public garden or of a place known to have several exits.

3. Cabmen are not bound to admit more passengers than are indicated on the plate on the carriage.

Note.—A carriage furnished with a lifting seat (*un strapontin*) is considered as for two seats; but if the cabman accepts three passengers, he must not then refuse to go on. A child of less than five years of age does not count as one person.

4. When the time consumed for bringing the cab and waiting for the passenger exceeds fifteen minutes, the charge will be for the hour from the time that the cab was engaged.

5. If a cab is engaged, but not used, the cabman is entitled to half a fare if made to wait for a quarter of an hour, and full fare if the time exceeds the quarter.

6. When the cabman is requested to stop on the way, or to change the ordinary route, the hour is due. Nevertheless, if engaged for the journey, the cabman is bound to allow a friend to get in or alight on the way, if so desired.

7. After 10 p.m. in winter and midnight in summer the cabmen are not bound to go outside the fortifications.

8 They are not bound to admit animals.

9. They must be polite and obliging to the public. Any act of rudeness will be severely dealt with.

[Complaints, or inquiries in case of loss, should be addressed to the Prefecture of Police.]

OMNIBUSES AND TRAMCARS.

The Englishman notices a great difference in the method of travelling by omnibus and tramcar. The omnibuses and the tramcars (except some of those going out of Paris) are all under a single company, and have stations and booking-offices almost like the railways. Within a certain distance of these stations they will not stop on the way to pick up. They take up passengers at the bureaux or stopping-places.

Instead of hailing and stopping the 'bus, the passenger often goes to the bureau and asks for or takes a ticket or number (not charged for) to the place of his destination. These tickets are of distinct colours, with large numbers printed thereon. The passenger then waits, usually amongst a crowd of others, till the 'bus drives up; the conductor cries aloud (of course, in French) the numbers, as, "91, 92, 93," etc., and the passenger mounts when his number is called, or waits till the next 'bus comes along and his turn arrives.

The fare is the same to all parts, namely, 15c. (1½d.) outside, and 30c. (3d.) inside, or on the platform. The fares are collected on the way.

When the 'bus or car does not go direct there is a system termed "Correspondance." By this system 3d. is paid whether inside or out, and a *correspondance* or transfer ticket is given to the destination asked for, which is given up to the conductor of the second omnibus instead of paying. It is, however, necessary first to procure another numbered ticket to the final destination at the bureau where the stop is made. The formality and delay of the French system is often irksome at first to Englishmen and Americans, but it is fair to say it has its conveniences to counterbalance its delay, as by waiting one is assured of a place, and the calling of the numbers avoids a crush.

THE HOTEL.

Hotel life in Paris comprises more than the name hotel implies in England, and includes the system of flats and furnished rooms. Besides the larger hotels proper, with elaborate systems of tables d'hôte and restaurants, there are numerous smaller hotels, or *hôtels meublés*, where residents are received for longer or shorter periods at moderate rents. It is a very usual habit in Paris to occupy a single room or a set of rooms in one of these hotels, taking no meals in the hotel at all, but paying only for residence and cleaning. All the meals are taken outside—a light early breakfast, *le premier déjeuner*, of coffee or chocolate with roll, in the morning, at a *crêmerie;* and the other meals at the numerous restaurants, *déjeuner* at noon, and *dîner* about six. The system of lodging with the family in apartments as in England is practically unknown.

On arrival at the hotel, it is generally necessary, in order to

comply with police regulations, to fill up an "Arrival Form," containing spaces for sundry items of name, address, destination, etc. A specimen, with translation, is here appended.

BULLETIN D'ARRIVÉE.	ARRIVAL FORM.
M.....	*Mr*.....
Vous êtes invité à remplir ce bulletin.	*You are requested to fill up this form.*
Date.....	*Date*.....
Chambre N°.....	*Room No*.....
Nom de famille.....	*Surname*.....
Prénoms.....	*Christian Name*.....
Age.....	*Age*.....
Qualité ou profession.....	*Title or occupation*.....
Pays de naissance.....	*Native country* .....
Département.....	*County*.....
Domicile habituel.....	*Usual residence*.....
Dernière demeure.....	*Last stopping place*.....
Avec ou sans papiers.....	*With or without passport*.....
Lieu de délivrance.....	*Where granted*.....

THE HOTEL.	L'HÔTEL.
Good morning: Good evening.	Bonjour, monsieur: Bonsoir, madame.
Which is the office of the hotel?	Où est le bureau de l'hôtel?
Have you any rooms?	Avez-vous des chambres?
I want a room for the night, for two days, three days.	Je voudrais une chambre pour la nuit, pour deux jours, trois jours.
I want a room at a moderate charge.	Je voudrais une chambre pas trop chère.
We want a double-bedded room.	Nous voudrions une chambre à deux lits.
I am only stopping one night.	Je ne reste qu'une nuit.
I intend to stop several days.	Je compte rester plusieurs jours.
What do you charge?	Combien prenez-vous?
Yes, that will do.	Oui, ça me convient.
Have you any furnished rooms to let?	Avez-vous des chambres meublées à louer?
I want one room, two rooms.	Je veux une chambre, deux chambres.
I want a bedroom and sitting room.	Je veux une chambre et un salon.
I want a suite of three rooms, four rooms (and kitchen).	Je veux un appartement de trois, quatre pièces.
I want it (them) on the first floor, second, third floor.	Je la (les) veux au premier, au second, au troisième.
Will you let me see the rooms?	Voulez-vous me faire voir les chambres?
How much do you ask for a week?	Combien prenez-vous pour une semaine?
How much for a fortnight?	Combien pour quinze jours?
How much per month?	Combien par mois?
I intend to stay some time.	Je compte rester quelque temps.
Does that include attendance?*	Le service est-il compris?

* The service comprises making the bed, sweeping the room, blacking the boots, cold water for washing, two towels a week. Cooking, fire, and lighting are extra.

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ü, pronounced ee, with the lips held rounded for oo. oh: pure round o; *never* with final oo.
œ, pr. e or ai, with lips for oo; much as er in fern. e: as in "the butter." ë: as in "Brouté."

LO-TELL.

Boh^{n}-zhoorr, m's-yœ : Boh^{n}-**swarr,** ma-dahm.
Oo ae—l^{e} bü-rohd lo-tell?
Avvë-voo—dae **sho^{n}br**?
Zh^{e} voo-drae — (z) ün **sho^{n}br**—poorr lah nüee, poorr **dœ zhoorr, trwa zhoorr.**

Zh^{e} voo-drae — (z) ün **sho^{n}br**—pah-tro-shairr.
Noo voodree-**oh^{n}**—(z) ün **sho^{n}br**—ah **dœ** lœ.
Zh^{e} n' **raest**—kün nüee.
Zh^{e} co^{n}t—raistë—plüz-**yœr zhoorr.**

Coh^{n} **bya^{n}**—prunnë **voo**?
We,—sahm coh^{n}-**vya^{n}**.

Avvë-voo—dae sho^{n}br mœ-**blë**—ah **loo-ë**?

Zh^{e} vœ—(z) ün **sho^{n}br**,—**dœ sho^{n}br.**

Zh^{e} vœ—(z) ün **sho^{n}br**—ë œ^{n} sah-**loh^{n}**.

Zh^{e} vœ—(z) œ^{n}naparr-t^{e}-**mo^{n}**—d^{e} **trwa** pee-aiss, caht pee-aiss.
Zh^{e} lah (lae) **vœ**—(z) oh prum-**yë**, oh sug-**goh^{n}**, oh trwaz-**yaim.**
Voolë voo—m^{e} **fairr vwarr**—lae **sho^{n}br**?

Coh^{n} bya^{n} prunnë **voo**—poorr ün s^{e}-**main**?

Coh^{n} **bya^{n}**—poorr **ca^{n}z zhoorr**?
Coh^{n} **bya^{n}**—parr **mwa**?
Zh^{e} co^{n}t raistë—kelk^{e}-to^{n}.
L^{e} **sairr-veess**—ait-eell coh^{n}-**pree**?

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That is more than I wish to pay.	C'est plus que je ne voudrais payer.
I do not wish to pay more than 40, 50, 60, 70 francs a month, including attendance.	Je ne voudrais pas payer plus de 40, 50, 70 francs par mois, service compris.
How much is this, are these?	Combien celle-ci, celles-ci?
That is too dear.	C'est trop cher.
Have you any at less price?	En avez-vous à meilleur marché?
This room will hardly suit me.	Cette chambre ne me convient pas beaucoup.
This room will suit me.	Cette chambre me convient.
I think this will do for me.	Je crois que cela fera mon affaire.
I will take this room from to-day, from to-morrow.	Je retiens cette chambre à partir d'aujourd'hui, de demain.
I shall want to come to-night.	Je compte venir ce soir.
Will you give me your address card?	Voulez-vous me donner votre carte, votre adresse?
What is the number of my room?	Quel est le numéro de ma chambre?
I will give you my name.	Je vais vous donner mon nom.
Shall I fill up your register form?	Faut-il remplir votre registre, *or* votre bulletin?
Do you require a fortnight's rent in advance?	Faut-il payer une quinzaine d'avance?
I will take the room at once.	Je prends la chambre tout de suite.
I will have my luggage sent on.	Je vais faire envoyer mes bagages.
I shall be back in an hour.	Je serai de retour dans une heure.
Have my room ready.	Préparez ma chambre.
Send up my luggage, please.	Faites monter mes bagages, je vous prie.
Will you send up my portmanteau, my bag, my box?	Voulez-vous me faire monter ma valise, mon sac-de-nuit, ma malle?
I should like to wash my hands.	Je voudrais me laver les mains.
Please give me a candle.	Veuillez me donner une bougie?

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Sae plü—k^{e} zh^{e} ne voo-drae—pae-yë.

Zh^{e} n voo-drae pah—pae-yë plü—d^{e} car-ro^{n}t, (sa^{n}-co^{n}t, swasso^{n}t, swasso^{n}t-dee) fro^{n}—parr mwa ; sairr-veess coh^{n}-pree.
Coh^{n} bya^{n}—sell see?
Sae tro shairr.
O^{n}-navvë voo—(z)ah mae-yurr marr-shë ?
Set sho^{n}br—n^{e} m^{e} coh^{n}-vya^{n} pah—bo coo.

Set sho^{n}br—m^{e} coh^{n}-vya^{n}.
Zh^{e} crwa—k^{e} sullah—furrah moh^{n} naf-fairr.
Zh^{e} rut-tya^{n}—set sho^{n}br—ah parr-teerr—do-zhoor-düee ; d^{e} d^{e}ma^{n}.
Zh^{e} co^{n}t vunneerr—sus swarr.
Voolë voo—m^{e} dunnë—vohtr carrt ; vohtr ah-dress ?
Kell ae l^{e} nümerro—d^{e} mah sho^{n}br ?

Zh^{e} vae voo dunnë—moh^{n} noh^{n}.
Foht-eel — ro^{n}-pleerr — vohtr ruzheestr ; vohtr bül-ta^{n} ?
Foht-eel—pae-yë—ün ca^{n}zain dav-vo^{n}ss ?

Zh^{e} pro^{n}—lah sho^{n}br—tood süeett.

Zh^{e} vae—fairr o^{n}vwa-yë—mae bah-gahzh.

Zh^{e} surrae—d^{e} rut-toorr—do^{n}-sün murr.

Prepah-rë mah sho^{n}br, s. v. p.
Faett moh^{n}-të—mae bah-gahzh—zh^{e} voo pree.
Voole-voo—m^{e} fairr moh^{n}-të—mah vah-leez, moh^{n} saho d'nüee, mah mall ?

Zh^{e} voo-drae—m^{e} lah-vë—lae ma^{n}.
Vœ-yë—m^{e} dunnë—ün boo-zhee ?

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-one." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

Will you give me some matches, please?	Voulez-vous me donner des allumettes, s. v. p.?
Where is the key of my room?	Où est la clef de ma chambre?
I shall want a fire in my room.	Je voudrais du feu dans ma chambre.
Let me have some warm water, please.	Apportez-moi de l'eau chaude, je vous prie.
Send me up some hot water, please.	Montez-moi de l'eau chaude, je vous prie.
Will you let me have some soap, please?	Voulez-vous m'apporter du savon, s. v. p.?
I want a towel, please.	Je voudrais une serviette de toilette, s. v. p.
Can you get me a hairbrush; a comb and brush?	Pouvez-vous m'apporter une brosse à cheveux; un peigne et une brosse?
Let me have a little more warm (hot) water, please.	Apportez-moi un peu plus d'eau chaude, s. v. p.
Some more cold water, please.	Encore de l'eau fraîche, s. v. p.
Have you a clothes-brush?	Avez-vous une brosse à habits?
Would you please have my boots cleaned before I go out?	Voudriez-vous faire cirer mes bottines avant que je sorte?
I will take something to eat.	Je veux manger quelque chose.
I should like some lunch at once.	Je voudrais bien déjeuner de suite.
What have you ready?	Qu'avez-vous de prêt?
Have you a table d'hôte?	Avez-vous une table d'hôte?
What time is the dinner?	A quelle heure est le dîner?
What is the charge for dinner?	Quel est le prix du dîner?
Waiter, keep me a place (two places) at the table d'hôte.	Garçon, retenez-moi une place (deux places) à la table d'hôte, s. v. p.
For the dinner,	*see* Restaurant, p. 76.
Are there any letters for me?	Avez-vous des lettres pour moi?
Will you please bring me some writing materials?	Voulez-vous m'apporter de quoi écrire?
I want some letter paper; some envelopes; a pen and ink; some blotting paper.	Je voudrais du papier à lettres; des enveloppes; une plume et de l'encre; du papier buvard.

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Voo-lë voo—m^{e} dunnë—daiz allü-met, s. v. p.?
Oo ae—lah **clë**—d^{e} mah **sho^{n}br**?
Zh^{e} voo-drae—dü **fœ**—do^{n} mah **sho^{n}br.**

Ap-porr-të mwa—d^{e} lo shohd—zh^{e} voo pree.
Moh^{n}të mwa—d'lo **shohd—zh^{e} voo pree.**

Voo-lë voo mahporrtë—dü sah-voh^{n}, s. v. p.?

Zh^{e} voo-drae—(z) ün sairr-vyett d^{e} twal-lett, s. v. p.
Poo-vë voo — mahporrtë — ün brussah sh'vœ; œ^{n} **pain-y'—ë ün bruss (bross)?**

Ap-porr-të mwa—œ^{n} pœ plü—doh shohd, s. v. p.
O^{n}-corr—dlo **fraesh,** s. v. p.
Avvë voo—(z)ün brussah **ah-bee?**
Voodree-ë voo—fairr cee-rë—mae but-teen —avo^{n} k^{e}-zh^{e}-sorrt?
Zh^{e} vœ mo^{n}-zhë—kelk^{e} **shoh-z.**
Zh^{e} voodrae **bya^{n}**—dezhœ-në—d^{e} **süeett.**

Cavvë voo—d^{e} prae?
Avvë voo—(z) ün **tahbl-doht?**
Ah kell lurr—ae l^{e} dee-në?
Kell ae—l^{e} pree—dü dee-në?
Gahrr-soh^{n}—rut-nae-mwa — ün plahss (dœ plahss) **allah tahbl-doh-t,** s. v. p.

Avvë voo—dae laettr—poorr mwa?
Voolë voo—mahporr-të—d^{e} **owa eck-reerr?**

Zh^{e} voo-drae—dü pahp-yë-ah-laettr; dae-zo^{n}-vlup: ün plüm ed'lo^{n}cr; dü pahp-yë bü-varr.

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Have you any postage stamps?	Avez-vous des timbres, des timbres-poste?
Can you let me have 1, 2, 3, etc., at 25 centimes?	Pouvez-vous m'en donner un, deux, trois, à vingt-cinq centimes?
Where is the nearest post-office?	Où est le bureau de poste le plus proche?
Is there a pillar-box near here?	Y a-t-il une boîte aux lettres près d'ici?
Whereabouts is the telegraph-office?	Où se trouve le télégraphe?
Where can I post my letters?	Où puis-je mettre mes lettres à la poste?
Will you have them sent for me?	Voulez-vous les faire porter pour moi?
Will you send off this telegram at once?	Voulez-vous faire envoyer cette dépêche tout de suite?
I shall want a fire in my room.	J'aurais besoin de feu dans ma chambre.
Will you light the fire, please?	Voulez-vous allumer le feu, s. v. p.?
Will you make up the fire, please?	Voulez-vous attiser le feu, s. v. p.?
Would you see after my fire, please?	Voudriez-vous vous occuper de mon feu, s. v. p.?
Will you send my linen to the wash?	Voulez-vous faire laver mon linge, s. v. p.?
I want it back on Wednesday.	Je voudrais l'avoir mercredi.
Is there a hairdresser near here?	Y a-t-il un coiffeur près d'ici?
Can you please tell where I could get my money changed?	S'il vous plaît, où puis-je changer mon argent?
Where can I get my boots repaired?	Où puis-je faire raccommoder mes bottines?
What place of amusement is there worth going to see?	Qu'y a-t-il de curieux à voir en ville?
What theatre can you recommend this evening?	A quel théâtre pourrais-je bien aller ce soir?

ɑ̃, ɔ̃, ɔ̃ʰ, œ̃, nasal as san(g), son(g), *sean(g)*, sun(g). ae, ai: pure a: "Thames"; *never* final ee.
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Avvë voo—dae ta^{n}br, (dae ta^{n}br-posst)?

Poovë voo—mo^{n} dunnë—œ^{n}, dœ, trwa,—ah va^{n}-sa^{n}-so^{n}-teem.

Oo ae—l^{e} bü-rohd posst—l^{e} plü prosh?

Ee-aht-eel—ün bwatto-laettr—prae deecee?
Oo s^{e} troov—l^{e} tëlë-grahf?

Oo püeezh maettr—mae laettr—allah posst?

Voolë voo—lae fairr porr-të—poorr mwa?

Voolë voo—fairr o^{n}vwa-yë—set dep-paesh—tood süeett?
Zhoh-rë b^{e}-zwa^{n}—d^{e} fœ—do^{n} mah sho^{n}br.

Voolë voo—(z) allü-më—l^{e} fœ, s. v. p.?

Voolë voo—(z) attee-zë—l^{e} fœ, s. v. p.?

Voodree-ë voo—vooz-occü-pë—d^{e} moh^{n} fœ, s. v. p.?
Voolë voo—fairr lah-vë—moh^{n} la^{n}zh, s. v. p.?
Zh^{e} voodrae—lav-wahrr—mairr-cr^{e}-dee.
Ee-aht-eel—œ^{n} cwaf-ferr—prae deecee?

Seel-voo-plae! oo püeezh sho^{n}zhë—moh^{n} narr-zho^{n}?
Oo püeezh—fairr rahcom-mod-dë—mae but-teen?

Kee-aht-eel—d^{e} cü-ree-œ—(z) ah vwarr—o^{n} veell?
Ah kell tae-ahtr—poorraizh beea^{n}-nallë—sus-swarr?

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

What days can one visit the manufactory of Sèvres china, Gobelins tapestry, Government tobacco?	Quels jours peut-on visiter la Manufacture de Sèvres, des Gobelins, du Tabac?
Do you have to obtain permission?	Faut-il avoir une permission?
Is there anything to pay?	Faut-il payer quelque chose?
Is it open to-day?	Est-ce ouvert aujourd'hui?
Which is the best way from here?	Quel est le plus court chemin d'ici là?
Could you have my boots dried?	Pourriez-vous faire sécher mes bottines?
Can you lend me a pair of slippers?	Pouvez-vous me prêter une paire de pantoufles?
Will you call me at six o'clock?	Voulez-vous m'appeler à six heures?
I shall be leaving to-morrow early.	Je dois partir de bonne heure demain matin.
Call me at seven, and knock loudly, please.	Appelez-moi à sept heures, et frappez fort, s. v. p.
I shall want breakfast at eight.	Je voudrais déjeuner à huit heures.
Will you give me a candle?	Donnez-moi une bougie, s. v. p.
Will you show me which is my room?	Voulez-vous me montrer où est ma chambre?
Good-night! Good-night, gentlemen.	Bonsoir, monsieur; Bonsoir, messieurs.
Would you please show me the W.C.?	Pardon! les W.C.—les cabinets, s. v. p.?
Will you have my luggage brought down?	Voulez-vous faire descendre mes bagages, s. v. p.?
Will you send for a cab for me?	Voulez-vous envoyer chercher une voiture pour moi?
Will you order a cab for nine o'clock?	Voulez-vous commander une voiture pour neuf heures?
Waiter, will you bring me my account?	Garçon, voulez-vous m'apporter ma note, s. v. p.?

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Kell zhoorr—pœ-toh^{n} vee-zee-të—lah mah-nüfac-türr^{e} Saevrr,—dae Gob-lah^{n},—dü Tah-bah?

Foht-eel avwarr—ün pairr-mee-syoh^{n}?

Foht-eel pae-yë—kelk^{e}-shoh-z?
Aiss oo-vairr—o-zhoorr-düee?
Kell ae—l^{e} plü coorr sh^{e} ma^{n}—deecee lah?

Poorree-ë voo—fairr së-shë—mae but-teen?

Poovë voo—m^{e} prae-të—ün pairr—d^{e} po^{n}-toofl?
Voolë voo—mahp-plë—ah seez-zerr?

Zh^{e} dwa parr-teerr—d^{e}-bun-nerr—d^{e}ma^{n}-mat-ta^{n}.
Ahp-plë mwa—ah set-terr; effrappë-forr, s. v. p.
Zh^{e} voodrae—dezhœ-në—ah üeet-terr.

Dunnë mwa—ün boo-zhee, s. v. p.
Voolë voo — m^{e} moh^{n}-trë – oo ae mah sho^{n}br?
Boh^{n} swarr, m's-yœ; boh^{n} swarr, maiss-yœ.

Parr-doh^{n}! lae wah-tairr clo-zae? Lae cah-bee-nae, seel-voo-plae?
Voelë voo—fairr desso^{n}dr—mae bah-gahzh, s. v. p.?
Voolë voo—(z) o^{n} vwa-yë shairr-shë—ün vwa-türr—poorr mwa?
Voolë voo — commo^{n}dë – ün vwa-türr—poorr nœf-ferr?
Gahrr-soh^{n}—voolë voo—mahporrtë—mah nott (nutt), s. v. p.?

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How long does it take to get to the station?	Combien de temps faut-il d'ici à la gare?
Have you a time-table?	Avez-vous un indicateur?
When is there a train for X——?	A quelle heure y a-t-il un train pour X——?
When is the next train for X——?	Quel est le premier train pour X——?
Which is the station for X——?	Par quelle gare faut-il aller à X——?
What time is the train for Calais?	A quelle heure part le train pour Calais?

IN TOWN. — EN VILLE.

Excuse me, sir, which is the way to the Madeleine?	Pardon, monsieur, pour aller à la Madeleine, s. v. p.?
Excuse me, sir, whereabouts is the post-office?	S'il vous plaît, monsieur, où se trouve le bureau de poste?
Excuse me, sir, is this the Rue Montmartre?	Pardon, monsieur, est-ce bien ici la rue Montmartre?
And which is the Café X——?	Et le Café X——, où se trouve-t-il?
This is it; that is it.	Ici, monsieur; là, monsieur.
Thank you, much obliged.	Merci beaucoup, monsieur.
Excuse me, sir, whereabouts is the Théâtre Français; the Grand Hotel; the St. Lazare Station, etc.?	Excusez-moi, monsieur, où se trouve le Théâtre Français; le Grand Hôtel; la Gare Saint-Lazare, etc.?
To the right.	A droite.
To the left.	A gauche.
Turn to the right; keep to the left.	Tournez à droite; prenez à gauche.
Straight on.	Tout droit, tout droit.
Go straight forward.	Allez tout droit.
Go up the street.	Montez la rue.
First turning to the right.	La première rue à droite.
Second turning to the left.	La deuxième rue à gauche.
Take the first to the right, and then the second to the left.	Prenez la première rue à droite ensuite la seconde à gauche.
Cross the road.	Traversez la rue.

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Coh^{n} bya^{n} d^{e} to^{n}—foht-eel—deecee allah gahrr?
Avvë voo—(z) œ^{n} a^{n}-dee-cah-terr?
Ah kell lerr—ee-aht-eel œ^{n} tra^{n}—poorr X——?
Kell ae—l^{e} prum-yë tra^{n}—poorr X——?

Parr kell gahrr—foht-eel allë ah X——?

Ah kell lerr—pahrr l^{e} tra^{n}—poorr Callae?

O^{n} VEELL.

Parr-doh^{n}, m's-yœ—poorr allë—allah Madlane, s. v. p.?
Seell voo plae, m's-yœ—oo s^{e} trroov—l^{e} bü-rohd posst?
Parr-doh^{n}—m's-yœ—aiss beea^{n} neecee—lah rü Moh^{n}-marrtr?
Ë l^{e} caffë X——, oo s^{e} trroov teell?

Eecee, m's-yœ; lah, m's-yœ.
Mairr-see bo-coo, m's-yœ.
Ex-cü-zë mwa,—m's-yœ,—oo s^{e} trroov—l^{e} tai-ahtr Fro^{n}-sae; l^{e} Gro^{n}-to-tell; lah Gahrr Sa^{n} Lah-zahrr, etc.?

Ah drwatt.
Ah goh-sh.
Toorr-në ah drwatt: prunnë ah goh-sh.

Too-drwa, too-drwa.
Allë too-drwa.
Moh^{n}të la rü.
Lah prum-yairr rü—ah drwatt.
Lah dœz-yaimm rü—ah goh-sh.
Prunnë lah prum-yairr rü—ah drwatt, on süeet—lah sug-goh^{n}d—ah goh-sh.
Trav-vairr-së—lah rü.

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Is it far from here?	Est-ce loin d'ici?
No, it is quite near.	Non, c'est tout près.
Which way is the Place de la Concorde; the Madeleine; the Louvre?	De quel côté est la Place de la Concorde; la Madeleine; le Louvre?
You can see it over there.	Vous pouvez la (le) voir d'ici.
Here (there) it is; this (that) is it.	Le voici, le voilà; c'est ici c'est là.
Excuse me, is this the right way to X——?	Pardon, monsieur, est-ce bien le chemin pour aller à X——?
How far is it to X——?	Combien y a-t-il d'ici à X——;
How should I go to X——?	Que faut-il prendre pour aller à X——?
By rail, 'bus, tram, or steamer?	Le chemin de fer, ou l'omnibus, ou le tramway, ou le bateau?
Where can I get a 'bus to X——?	Où puis-je prendre l'omnibus de X——?
What is there to see here?	Qu'y a-t-il à voir ici?
Is there anything worth going to see?	Y a-t-il quelque chose d'intéressant à voir?
What are the chief places of interest?	Qu'y a-t-il d'intéressant à voir?
Could you show me the way?	Pourriez-vous me montrer le chemin?
Certainly; you go along that way.	Certainement; allez par là, monsieur.
You will find it in front of you.	Vous le trouverez en face.
Much obliged to you.	Bien obligé, monsieur.

SIGNS AND PLACARDS.	AVIS ET AFFICHES.
Push; pull; ring; knock.	Poussez; tirez; sonnez; frappez.
Entrance; exit.	Entrée; sortie.
Turn the handle.	Tournez le bouton.
Walk in without knocking.	Entrez sans frapper.
Private	Salon réservé.
No admittance.	Le public n'entre pas ici.
No thoroughfare	Rue barrée.

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Aiss lwa^{n}—deecee?
Noh^{n}, sae too prae.
De kell coh-të—ae lah Plahce d'lah Coh^{n}-corrd; lam-Mad-lain; l^{e} Loovr?

Voo poovë—lah (l^{e}) vwahrr—deecee?
L^{e}-vwassee; l^{e}-vwallah; sait-eecee, sae lah.
Parr-doh^{n}—m's-yœ: aiss beea^{n}—l^{e} sh^{e}-ma^{n}—poorr allë ah X——?
Coh^{n} bya^{n} yaht-eel—deecee ah X——?
K^{e} foht-eel—pro^{n}dr—poorr allë ah X——?

L^{e} sh'ma^{n} d^{e} fairr; oo loh^{n}nee-büss; oo l^{e} trahmvae; oo l^{e} baht-to?
Oo püeezh—pro^{n}dr—loh^{n}nee-büss — d^{e} X——?

Kee—aht-eel—ah vwahrr—eecee?
Ee-aht-eel—kelk^{e}-shoh-z—da^{n}-terress-so^{n}—(t) ah vwahrr?
Kee—aht-eel — da^{n}-terress-so^{n} — (t) ah vwahrr?
Poorree-ë voo—m^{e} moh^{n}trë—l^{e} sh'ma^{n}?

Sairr-tain-mo^{n};—allë pahrr-lah, m's-yœ.

Voo l^{e} trroov-rë—o^{n} fahss.
Beea^{n}-nob-lee-zhë, m's-yœ.

AH-VEE È AHF-FEESH.

Poossë; tee-rrë; sunnë; frappë.
O^{n}trë; sorr-tee.
Toorr-në l^{e} boo-toh^{n}.
O^{n}trë so^{n} frappë.
Salloh^{n} rez-zairr-vë.
Le pü-bleek—no^{n}tr pah-zeecee.
Rü bahrë.

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To let.	A louer.
Apply at No. 20, opposite.	S'adresser au No. 20, en face.
Apartments; flat.	Appartements.
Furnished rooms.	Chambres meublées
Unfurnished rooms; small flat (two rooms and kitchen).	Logement.
Bedroom to let (unfurnished).	Chambre à louer.
Bedroom for single gentleman.	Chambre de garçon.
Lodgings (lower class).	Chambres garnies.
Post-office.	Bureau de poste.
Letter-box.	Boîte aux lettres.
Money broker.	Change.
Hairdresser.	Coupe de cheveux; coiffeur
Tobacconist (and post-office).	Bureau de tabac.
Theatre play-bills.	Spectacles; affiches de théâtres.
Box-office.	Bureau de location.
Opened shortly.	Prochainement l'ouverture.
Just appeared (published).	Vient de paraître.
Notice! Public notice.	Avis! Avis, au public.
No smoking allowed.	Défense de fumer.
Stick no bills.	Défense d'afficher
Please do not touch.	Prière de ne pas toucher.
Bargain.	Occasion.
Secondhand.	D'occasion.
Refreshments.	Consommations.
Please wipe your boots.	Essuyez vos pieds, s. v. p.
The *concierge* (housekeeper) is upstairs.	Le concierge est dans l'escalier.
The *concierge* is a tailor.	Le concierge est tailleur.
Repairs done.	Fait les réparations.
Messages taken.	Fait les courses.

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Ah looë.
Sah-dressö—oh nümerro va^{n}—o^{n} fahce.
Ahparrt-mo^{n}.
Sho^{n}br mœ-blë (merblai)
Lozh-mo^{n}.

Sho^{n}brah looë.
Sho^{n}br d^{e} gahrr-soh^{n}.
Sho^{n}br gahrr-nee.

Bü-rohd-posst.
Bwahto-laettr.
Sho^{n}zh.
Coop d^{e} sh'vœ (ahver); owaf-ferr.
Bü-roh—d' tab-bah.

Spaic-tahcl: af-feesh d^{e} tai-ahtrr.
Bü-roh-d' lo-cah-syo^{n}.
Proshain-mo^{n} loo-vairr-tü·rr.
Vya^{n} d^{e} parrae-tr.
Ah-vee! ah-vee o püb-leec
Def-fo^{n}ss—de fü-më.
Def-fo^{n}ss—dah-fee-shë.
Pree-airr d^{e} n' pah too-shä.
Oc-cah-zyoh^{n}.
Doc-cah-zyoh^{n}.
Coh^{n}-sommah-syoh^{n}.
Ais-süee-yë voh pee-ë, a. v. p.
L^{e} coh^{n}-see-airrzh—ae do^{n} lais-cahl·yë.

L^{e} coh^{n}-see-airrzh—ae tahee-yerr.
Fae—lae raipah-rah-syoh^{n}.
Fae—lae coorrss.

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MEALS.

The meals in France consist usually, first, of a light "first" breakfast, *le premier déjeuner*, consisting simply of a cup or bowl of coffee-with-milk, or chocolate, with roll or roll and butter, served in the early morning on rising, or taken at a *crêmerie* not later than nine o'clock. Although this is the habit of French people many of the hotels supply the solid breakfast in the English style.

A good, solid lunch—*le déjeuner*, the "breakfast" proper—is usually taken about noon, and consists of several prepared tasty meat dishes, then vegetables served alone, salad, cheese, and dessert; occasionally, but not often, sweets. The habitual drink is claret—*vin ordinaire*—which, in many restaurants, is included (*vin compris*), and is served on the tables in decanters like water in England. Bordeaux, Macon, Chablis, and more expensive wines in all variety, are of course abundant, and are served according to list. The wine is often preferred diluted with iced water, or with the aerated mineral water of St. Galmier. Coffee and cigars come afterwards.

Coffee is supplied at all the restaurants, but it is more often sipped at a *café* or *brasserie*, of which many abound on all sides, with their rows of little tables outside on the pavement. *Café noir* (black coffee) is the usual after-dinner beverage, and is always prepared well. It is often taken with a dash of cognac or kirsch, or with cream (*café crême*). Café-au-lait is generally only taken for breakfast. Tea is not much consumed as yet in France, and is often difficult to obtain properly made. Those who like it should bring their own tea, teapot, and spirit kettle. Various kinds of sweetened *syrops* are supplied, mostly for ladies. *Absinthe* (ab-sahⁿt) is a greenish-looking liqueur flavoured with peppermint, of a demoralising, intoxicating nature, which it is better not to meddle with. Bock—the glass of French beer similar to lager—is a very usual drink. English beers are often supplied, but are very dear.

The third meal—*le dîner*, dinner—is taken from six to eight in the evening, and is similar to the *déjeuner*, but commences with soup, and is charged also a little more than *déjeuner* on account of the gaslight.

¶ The *déjeuner* and *dîner* are served either at a fixed price—*prix fixe* (pree-feex)—or *à la carte*, (allah cartt), *i.e.*, each article

charged separately. The restaurants *à prix fixe* range from 1 f. 10 c. or 1 f. 25 c. up to 3 f., 4 f., 5 f., or higher. The restaurants *à la carte* are more expensive. Samples of the different bills of fare, with translation, are given further along.

It is often the habit in the higher class restaurants where the portions are large, to order dishes *à la carte*, and share between two or three in a party, which in this way makes the meal both good and varied, and the bill moderate; otherwise for a single person it may be found expensive. In many of the first-rate houses, where dining is elevated to a fine art, the bills are very expensive, but the dishes are most excellent. In these the best dishes are not always on the *carte*, and a consultation with the head *garçon*, enlivened by a gratuity or *pourboire*, will induct the inquirer into the mysteries of the French *gourmets*.

For those of a more modest turn, but who yet wish to dine *à la carte*, there are the Duval restaurants or "Bouillons Duval", where dinner can be obtained at a very moderate price, served by neat demoiselles, who book the price of each dish as received on a ticket before you.

The ordinary Bouillon (boiled beef house) or Traiteur (eating-house and wine-shop or tavern) is frequented by workmen, *cochers*, etc., the better class ones by clerks, employés, students, or others, according to price. Those with the wooden tables are for workmen, and those with marble-top tables are for the better class. The cooking in these is very much better than the corresponding English "dining-rooms" or "coffee-shops", and wine is always served. The following is a sample of the better-class meal at a *traiteur:*

Demi setier (½ litre of wine—"dermee stee-ë")	25 c.
Deux sous de pain (1d. of bread—"der sood pah^{n}") ...	10 c.
Bouillon (boiled beef-soup—"boo-yoh^{n}")	20 c.
Viande et légumes (dish of meat and vegetables—"vee-o^{n}d el leg-gü-m")	60 c.
Légume (vegetable—"leg-gü-m")	20 c.
Dessert (fruit or cheese—"dess-sairr")	20 c.
Total	1 fr. 55 c.

Un franc cinquante-cinq (œ^{n} fro^{n} sa^{n}co^{n}t-sa^{n}) or 1*s.* 3½*d.*

From this the diner may pay almost any sum he pleases upwards, until he reaches the Duc d'Orléans' £88 per week.

AT THE RESTAURANT.	AU RESTAURANT.
Waiter!	Garçon!
Coming, sir, coming.	Voilà, monsieur, voilà.
I say, waiter!	Dites donc, garçon!
Waitress, please!	Mademoiselle, s'il vous plaît.
I will take the dinner at fixed price.	Je mange à prix fixe.
I will take the dinner at 1 fr. 50, 3 fr., 5 fr., etc.	Je mange à un franc cinquante, trois francs, cinq francs, etc.
How many courses are there?	Combien de plats dans le dîner?
Bring us the dinner at 5 fr.	Servez-nous le dîner à cinq francs.
I will dine à la carte.	Je mange à la carte.
We will dine à la carte?	Nous mangeons à la carte.
Give me the card, the bill of fare, please.	Donnez-moi la carte, s'il vous plaît.
Have you anything ready?	Avez-vous quelque chose de prêt?
Where will you sit?	Où voulez-vous vous asseoir?
Shall we go upstairs?	Irons-nous en haut?
What will you take to drink?	Que voulez-vous boire?
Some wine, please.	Du vin, s. v. p.
Some ordinary claret.	Du vin ordinaire.
Waiter, a bottle of wine.	Garçon, une bouteille.
Half-a-bottle (of wine).	Une demi-bouteille.
Give me a half-bottle of claret.	Donnez-moi une demi-bouteille de vin ordinaire.
Half-a-bottle at 5d., etc., claret.	Demi-bouteille à cinquante, à un franc.
How much is the half-bottle of Bordeaux, of Macon, of white wine?	Combien la demi-bouteille de Bordeaux, de Macon, de vin blanc?
Give me the wine list.	Donnez-moi la liste des vins.
Bring me a half-bottle of that.	Donnez-moi une demi-bouteille de ça.
A bottle of this, of No. 10.	Une bouteille de cela, du numéro 10.
Red wine, white wine.	Vin rouge, vin blanc.
A bottle of St. Galmier aerated water.	Une bouteille de Saint-Galmier.

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ü, pronounced ee, with the lips held rounded for oo. oh: pure round o; *never* with final oo.
œ, pr. e or ai, with lips for oo; much as er in tern. e: as in "th*e* butt*e*r." é: as in "Brontë."

O RESTO-RO^{n}.

Garr-soh^{n} ! (*Not* gah-song.)
V'lah, m's-yœ, v'lah.
Deet doh^{n}, garr-soh^{n} !
Mad-mwa-zell—seell voo plae !
Zh^{e} mo^{n}zh—ah pree feex.

Zh^{e} mo^{n}zh—ah œ^{n}-fro^{n}-sa^{n}co^{n}t ; ah trwa fro^{n} ; sa^{n} fro^{n}, etc.
Coh^{n} bya^{n} d^{e} plah—do^{n} l^{e} dee-në ?
Sairr-vë noo l^{e} dee-në—ah sa^{n} fro^{n}.

Zh^{e} mo^{n}zh—allah cahrrt.
Noo mo^{n}zhoh^{n} —(z) allah cahrrt.
Dunnë mwa—lao-cahrrt, seell voo plae.

Avvë voo—kelk^{e}-shohz—d^{e} prae ?
Oo—voolë voo—vooz as-swahrr ?
Ee-roh^{n} noo—(z) o^{n}-oh ?
K^{e} voolë-voo—bwahrr ?
Dü va^{n}—seell voo plae.
Dü va^{n}-norrdee-nairr.
Garr-soh^{n}—ün boo-tae-y'.
Ün d^{e}-mee boo-tae-y'.
Dunnë mwa—ün d^{e}-mee boo-tae-y'—d^{e} va^{n}-norrdee-nairr.
D^{e}-mee boo-tae-y'—ah sa^{n}co^{n}t : ah œ^{n} fro^{n}.
Coh^{n} bya^{n}—lah d^{e}-mee boo-tae-y'—de Borr-doh ; d^{e} Mah-koh^{n} ; d^{e} va^{n} blo^{n} ?

Dunnë mwa—lah leest dae va^{n}.
Dunnë mwa—ün d^{e}mee boo-tae-y'—d^{e} sah.
Ün boo-tae-y'—d^{e} sullah,—dü nümerroh deess.
Va^{n} roozh ; va^{n} blo^{n}.
Ün boo-tae-y'—d^{e} Sa^{n}-Gall-myë.

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A glass of beer.	Un bock ; un verre de bière.
Have you any English beer ?	Avez-vous de la bière anglaise ?
Have you any lemonade, soda-water (seltzer) ?	Avez-vous de la limonade gazeuse, de l'eau de Seltz ?
Will you try the French beer ?	Voulez-vous goûter la bière française ?
Here's your good health !	A votre santé !
Here's yours !	A la vôtre !
Waiter, a jug of fresh water.	Garçon, une carafe d'eau fraîche.
Some ice, please.	De la glace, s. v. p.
Some iced water.	De l'eau frappée.
Some more water.	Encore de l'eau.
A siphon of soda-water.	Un siphon.
Give me some soup.	Donnez-moi du potage.
Give me some fish.	Donnez-moi du poisson.
Sole, codfish.	Sole, morue.
Whiting, skate.	Merlan, raie.
Herring, mackerel.	Hareng, maquereau.
Turbot, salmon.	Turbot, saumon.
Trout, brill.	Truite, barbue.
Eels, oysters.	Anguilles, huîtres.
Crab, lobster.	Crabe, langouste (*or* homard).
Snails, frogs.	Escargots, grenouilles.
Crayfish.	Ecrevisse.
Whitebait.	Eperlan, *or* friture.
Give me some fowl (chicken).	Donnez-moi du poulet.
Duck, goose.	Du canard, de l'oie.
Partridge, pheasant.	Du perdreau, du faisan.
Turkey.	Du dindon.
Pigeon, pigeon-pie.	Du pigeon, pâté de pigeon.
Ham omelette, savoury omelette	Omelette au jambon, omelette aux fines herbes.
Ham, pork.	Du jambon, du porc frais.
Boiled beef.	Du bouilli, du bœuf bouilli.
Beefsteak.	Un biftek.
Roast beef, roast mutton, roast veal.	Du rosbif, du rôti de mouton, du rôti de veau.
Leg of mutton, lamb.	Un gigot, de l'agneau.

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Œn bock; œ^{n} vairr d' bee-airr.
Avvë-voo—d'lah bee-airr o^{n}-**glaez**!

Avvë-voo—d'lah leemo-**nahd** gahz-**yœz**, dlohd **saelz**?
Voolë-voo goo-**të—lah** bee-airr fro^{n}**saez**?

Ah vohtr so^{n}**të**!
Allah voh-tr!
Garr-soh^{n},—**ün carrahf doh fraesh.**

D'lah glass,—**seell voo plae.**
D'loh frappë.
O^{n}-**corr d'loh.**
Œ^{n} **see-foh**^{n}.

Dunnë mwa—dü po-tahzh?
Dunnë mwa—dü pwass-soh^{n}.
Sohi, mor-rü.
Mairr-lo^{n}, **rae.**
Ah-ro^{n}, **mahc-roh.**
Türr-bo, soh-moh^{n}.
Trüeett, barr-bü.
O^{n}**ghee-y'**, **ü-eettr.**
Crah-b, **lo**^{n}-**goost**, *or* **oh-marr.**
Escarr-goh, **gr**^{e}-**noo-ee-y'.**
Eccr-veess (aicre*r*-**veess**).
Eppairr-lo^{n} : **free-türr.**
Dunnë mwa—dü poo-lë.
Dü cannarr, **d**^{e} **lwah.**
Dü pairr-droh, **dü fae-zo**^{n}.
Dü da^{n}-**doh**^{n}.
Dü pee-zhoh^{n}, **pah-të d' pee-zhoh**^{n}.
Om-lett o zho^{n}-**boh**^{n}, **om-lett o feen zairrb.**

Dü zho^{n}**boh**^{n}, **dü porro frae.**
Dü boo-yee, **dü bœf** (berf) **boo-yee.**
Œ^{n} **beef-taik.**
Dü roas-beef, **dü roh-teed moo-toh**^{n}, **dü roh-tee d**^{e} **voh.**
Œ^{n} **zhee-go**, **d**^{e} **lahn-yo.**

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

Calf's head	Tête de veau.
Kidneys.	Rognons.
Fillet of beef.	Filet de bœuf.
Mutton cutlets.	Côtelettes de mouton.
Meat (chicken) pie, puff-pie.	Vol-au-vent (financière).
Rabbit, hare.	Du lapin, lièvre.
Under-done, well-done.	Moins cuit, bien cuit.
Some gravy, sauce.	Du jus, de la sauce.
A slice.	Une tranche.
Macaroni and cheese.	Macaroni au gratin.
Some vegetables.	Des légumes.
Some potatoes—new, fried, potato chips, baked in their jacket, potato salad, mashed.	Des pommes de terre—nouvelles sautées, frites, en robe-de-chambre, à l'huile, purée.
Some asparagus, cauliflower.	Des asperges, choux-fleurs.
Cabbage, Brussels sprouts.	Choux, choux de Bruxelles.
Spinach, sorrel.	Épinards, de l'oseille.
Peas, French beans.	Petits pois, haricots (verts).
Haricots (white), haricots (fine).	Haricots (blancs), flageolets.
Turnips, carrots.	Navets, carottes.
Onions, garlic.	Oignons, de l'ail.
Beetroot, Jerusalem artichokes.	De la betterave, des artichauts.
Mushrooms.	Des champignons.
Asparagus is off.	Il n'y a plus d'asperges.
What, no more asparagus?	Quoi, pas d'asperges?
Well, then, bring me some peas.	Alors, apportez-moi des petits pois.
Bring me a salad.	Apportez-moi une salade.
Ready dressed, please.	Toute assaisonnée, s'il vous plaît.
Some oil and vinegar, salt, pepper, mustard.	De l'huile et du vinaigre, du sel, du poivre, de la moutarde.
Waiter, will you dress my salad, please?	Garçon, voulez-vous assaisonner ma salade, s. v. p.?
Some cheese, please.	Du fromage, s'il vous plaît.
What cheese have you?	Quel fromage avez-vous?
A small piece of cheese.	Un petit morceau de fromage.
Another plate.	Une autre assiette, s. v. p.
A clean knife and fork.	Un autre couteau et une fourchette.
A roll, please.	Un petit pain, s'il vous plaît.

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Taett d^{e} voh.
Rohn-yoh^{n}.
Fee-laed bœf (fee-led berf).
Coht-lett d^{e} moo-toh^{n}.
Vollo-vo^{n} ; vollo-vo^{n} feeno^{n} see-airr.
Dü lap-pa^{n}, lee-aivr.
Mwa^{n} cüee, bya^{n} cüee.
Dü zhüss, d^{e} lah sohss.
Ün tro^{n}sh.
Maccaroni o graht-ta^{n}.
Dae leg-güm.
Dae pum d^{e} tairr—noo-vell, soh-të, freett, o^{n} rohb-d^{e}-sho^{n}br, ah lüeell, pü-rë.

Daez ahs-pairrzh, shoo-flerr.
Shoo, shood Brüs-sell.
Eppee-narr, d^{e}lo-zai-y'.
P'tee pwa, arree-co vairr.
Arree-co blo^{n}, flahzheo-lae.
Nah-vae, car-rot.
Oh-nyoh^{n}, d^{e} ligh.
D'lah bet-rahv, daez arrtee-sho.
Dae sho^{n}-peen-yoh^{n}.
Eel nyah-plü dass-pairrzh.
Kwa ! pah dass-pairrzh ?
Allorr—ahp-porr-të mwa—daip-tee pwah.

Ahp-porr-të mwa—ün sahl-lahd.
Toott assai-zon-në, seell voo plae.
D^{e} lüeell—ed-dü vee-naegr ; dü sell ; dü pwahvr ; d lah moo-tarrd.
Garr-soh^{n}, voolë-voo—(z) assai-zonnë mah sallahd ?
Dü fro-mahzh, seell voo plae.
Kell fro-mahzh avvë voo ?
Œ^{n} ptee morr-so d' fro-mahzh.
Ün noh-trr ass-yett.
Œ^{n} noh-tr coo-tō—ë ünfoorr-shett.

Œ^{n} ptee pa^{n},—seell voo plae.

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Some bread, please.	Du pain, s'il vous plaît.
A piece more bread.	Encore un peu de pain.
Fresh bread, stale bread, large roll.	Du pain frais, du pain rassis, du gros pain.
Some fruit, some dessert.	Du fruit, du dessert.
Strawberries, cherries.	Des fraises, cerises.
Raspberries, currants.	Framboises, groseilles.
Gooseberries.	Groseilles à maquereau
Apricots, peaches.	Abricots, pêches.
Plums, figs.	Prunes, figues.
Apples, pears.	Pommes, poires.
Oranges, lemons.	Oranges, citrons.
Melon, pine-apple.	Melon, anana.
Stewed apricots.	Compote d'abricots.
Banana.	Banane.
Powdered sugar.	Du sucre en poudre.
Almonds, raisins.	Des amandes, raisins secs.
Almonds and raisins and figs and nuts.	Mendiants.
Walnuts, small nuts.	Des noix, des noisettes.
Chestnuts.	Des marrons.
Will you have a little more meat?	Voulez-vous un peu plus de viande?
Will you have any more?	En voulez-vous davantage?
Let me offer (give) you a piece more.	Puis-je vous offrir (donner) encore un morceau?
Thank you, only a small piece.	S'il vous plaît, un petit morceau seulement.
Not much.	Pas beaucoup.
No, thank you.	Merci, *or* Non, merci.
No more, thank you.	Pas davantage, merci.
Thank you, just a little.	S'il vous plaît, très peu.
I have enough, thank you.	Merci, j'en ai suffisamment.*
No, thank you, I've finished.	(Non) Merci, j'ai fini.
Could I trouble you to pass the water, please?	Pourriez-vous me passer l'eau monsieur, s. v. p.?
Would you mind passing the water, please?	Voudriez-vous me passer l'eau s. v. p.?

* Not "assez"—J'en ai assez means "I've had enough of it!"

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Dü pa^{n},—seell voo plae.
O^{n} corr œ^{n} pœd pa^{n} (o^{n} corrng perd pa^{n}).
Dü pa^{n} frae, dü pa^{n} ras-see, dü gro-pa^{n}.

Dü früee, dü dess-sairr.
Dae fraez, ser-reess.
Fro^{n}-bwaz, gro-zai-y'.
Gro-zai-yah—mah-cro.
Ahbree-co, pae-sh.
Prün, feeg.
Pohmm (pum), **pwahrr.**
Or-ro^{n}zh, see-ttroh^{n}.
M^{e} loh^{n}, an-nah-nah.
Coh^{n}poht dahbree-co.
Bannahn.
Dü sücrr—o^{n} poodrr.
Daez ahm-mo^{n}d, rai-za^{n} sacc.
Mo^{n}dee-o^{n}.

Dae nwah, dae nwaz-zett.
Dae marroh^{n}

Voolë voo—(z) œ^{n} pœ plü —d^{e} vee-o^{n}d ?

O^{n} voolë voo—dav-vo^{n}-tahzh ?
Püeezh-vooz offreerr (voo dunnë)—**o^{n}corr œ^{n} morr-so ?**
Seell voo plae—œ^{n} ptee morr-so—serl-mo^{n}.
Pah bo-coo.
Mairr-see ;—(*or*) **Noh^{n}, mairr-see.**
Pah dav-vo^{n}tahzh, mairr-see.
Seell voo plae—trae-pœ (trai-per).
Mairr-see—zho^{n} nae süffee-zam-mo^{n}.
(**Noh^{n}**) **mairr-see,—zhae fee-nee.**
Poorree-ë voo—m^{e} passë—loh,—m's-yœ, s. v. p.?
Voodree-ë voo—m^{e} passë—loh,—s. v. p. ?

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Will you pass me the water, please?	Voulez-vous me passer l'eau, s. v. p.?
Pass me the salt, please.	Passez-moi le sel, je vous prie.
You haven't any gravy.	Vous n'avez pas de jus.
O yes, I have some.	Si, si, j'en ai.*
Will you have some more wine? let me fill up your glass.	(*In France, do not ask, but fill up your companion's glass, saying*), Permettez-moi de vous servir.
Waiter, the bill, please.	Garçon, l'addition.
How much do I owe?	Combien vous dois-je?
How much is it?	Combien est-ce?
There you are!	Voilà! garçon.
Where is my change, waiter?	Ma monnaie, garçon, s. v. p.?

* "Si" (yes), is used in answering "Yes" to questions or statements expecting "No" for an answer, that is, put negatively: while "Oui" is used to answer "Yes" to questions expecting "Yes". Thus:

Have you any gravy?—Yes.	Avez-vous de jus?—Oui.
Haven't you any gravy?—Yes, I have.	N'avez-vous pas de jus?—Si, si.
You haven't any gravy?—O yes.	Vous n'avez-pas de jus?—Si, si.

To answer "Oui" in the latter cases would mean, "Yes, your statement is correct."

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Voolë voo—m^{e} passë—loh,—s. v. p.?

Passë-mwa—l^{e} sell—zh^{e} voo pree.
Voo navvë pah—d^{e} zhüss.
See-see—zho^{n} nae.
Pairr-mettë mwa—d^{e} voo sairr-veerr.

Garr-soh^{n},—laddee-syoh^{n}.
Coh^{n}-bya^{n}—voo dwazh?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} naiss?
Vwallah! garr-soh^{n}
Mah mon-nae,—garr-soh^{n}, s. v. p.?

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MENUS.—BILLS OF FARE.

The following are taken from actual Bills of Fare at Paris

1. RESTAURANT À PRIX FIXE.

RESTAURANT DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE.

CARTE DU JOUR.

ON REMPLACE LE VIN PAR DE CIDRE.

Potage.

Soupe à l'oseille. Vermicelle.

Entrées.

Tête de veau à l'huile.
Bœuf nature.
Veau sauté, petits pois.
Porc frais. Sauce piquante.
Vol-au-vent financière.
Saucisses vin blanc.
Filet de mouton choux-fleurs.
Noix de veau champignons.

Légumes.

Haricots verts à l'huile.
id. à la maître d'hôtel.
Oeufs à l'oseille.
Pommes nouvelles, sautées.
Epinards au beurre.
Haricots blancs.
Salades.

Gigot. Veau. Rosbif.
Rosbif froid à la rémoulade. Biftek. Côtelettes.

Poissons.

Turbot. Sauce aux câpres.

Desserts Variés.

Framboises. Cerises. Mendiants. Confitures.
Fromage Suisse. Fromage crême. Abricots. Biscuits.

Déjeuner à 1 fr. 10.

1 Hors-d'œuvre ou 1 Potage, 1 plat de Viande, 1 plat de Légumes, 1 Dessert, ½ bouteille de Vin, Pain à discrétion.—Par 15 cachets, 1 fr.

VINS.—Chablis 1.25, Mâcon 1.25, Fleury 1.50, Beaune 2.50, Bordeaux 1.50, Médoc 2.50, St-Estèphe 2.50. St-Emilion 3.50, Eau de Seltz, Eau St. Galmier, Café, 30 c. Couvert d'enfant 20 c. Par 15 cachets. 10 c. de diminution.

Dîner à 1 fr. 20.

1 Potage, 1 plat de Viande, 1 plat de Légumes ou de Poisson au choix, 1 Dessert, ½ bouteille de Vin, Pain à discrétion.—Par 15 cachets, 1 fr. 10.

Dîner à 1 fr. 35.

1 Potage, 2 plats de Viande au choix, 1 Dessert suivant la saison, ½ bouteille de Vin.—Par 15 cachets, 1 fr. 25.

Dîner à 1 fr. 60.

1 Potage, 3 plats au choix, dont 1 de Poisson ou Légumes ou Salade, 1 Dessert suivant la saison. ½ bouteille de Vin.—Par 15 cachets, 1 fr. 50.

Dîner à 2 francs.

1 Potage, 3 plats au choix, 1 Dessert, 1 bouteille de Vin.—Par 15 cachets, 1 fr. 90.

1. Restaurant at Fixed Price.

RESTAURANT DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE,

TO-DAY'S BILL OF FARE.

CIDER MAY BE TAKEN INSTEAD OF WINE.

Soup.

Sorrel Soup Vermicelli.

Entrées.

Calf's head—vinegar and oil.
Boiled beef (without vegetables).
Veal—with peas.
Pork, sharp sauce.
Savoury Puff.
Sausage, grilled in white wine.
Fillet of mutton & cauliflower.
Veal cutlets and mushrooms.

Vegetables.

French beans, oil and vinegar.
Do., fried in butter.
Poached eggs on sorrel.
New potatoes. Potatoes browned.
Spinach in butter.
White haricot beans.
Salads.

Leg of Mutton. Veal. Roast Beef
Cold Roast Beef, mustard sauce. Beef-steak. Cutlets.

Fish.

Turbot, with caper sauce.

Dessert—various.

Raspberries. Cherries. Almonds and Raisins. Preserves.
Swiss cheese. Cream cheese. Apricots. Biscuits.

Luncheons at 11d.

1 Side-dish or 1 Soup, 1 plate of Meat, 1 plate of Vegetables, 1 Dessert, ½ bottle of Wine, Bread at discretion. For 15 tickets 1 fr. (10d.) each.

Wines. — Chablis 1/0½, Mâcon 1/0½, Fleury 1/3, Beaune 1/8, Bordeaux 1/3, Médoc 1/8, St. Estèphe 1/8, St. Emilion 1/8. Seltzer Water, or St. Galmier mineral water 3d., Coffee 3d. Knife and Fork for a child, 20c. For 15 tickets, 1d. each reduction.

Dinner at 1/-.

1 Soup, 1 plate of Meat, 1 plate of Vegetables, or of Fish as desired, 1 Dessert, ½ bottle of Wine, Bread at discretion. For 15 tickets 11d. each.

Dinner at 1/1½.

1 Soup, 2 plates of Meat as desired, 1 Dessert according to season, ½ bottle of Wine. For 15 tickets, 1/0½.

Dinner at 1/4.

1 Soup, 3 plates as chosen (of which 1 may be Fish or Vegetables, or Salad), 1 Dessert according to season, ½ bottle of Wine. For 15 tickets, 1/3.

Dinner at 1/8.

1 Soup, 3 plates as chosen, 1 Dessert, 1 bottle of Wine. For 15 tickets, 1/7.

2. RESTAURANT À LA CARTE. DÉJEUNER.

BRASSERIE STRASSBOURGEOISE.

AVENUE BOSQUET.

Hors d'Œuvre Variés.

Melon, 0.75.

Poissons.

Maquereau Maître d'hôtel, 1 fr. Merlans Gratin, 1 fr. 25.
Filet de Barbue aux fines herbes, 1 fr. 50.
Soles Colbert, 1 fr. 75. Langouste Mayonnaise le ¼, 1 fr. 75.

Entrées.

Omelette au fromage, 1 fr.
Entrecôte Lapérouse, 1 fr. 50.
Caneton aux Navets le ¼, 2 fr. 25.
Cervelles au beurre noir, 1 fr.
Filet de Bœuf aux Tomates farcies, 1 fr. 50.
Tête de Veau à l'huile, 1 fr. 25.
Pieds de Mouton, sce. poulette, 1 fr. 25.

Rôtis.

Filet de Bœuf, 1 fr. 50. Caneton le ¼, 2 fr. Poulet le ¼, 1 fr. 75

Froid à la Gelée.

Poulet ¼, 1 fr. 75. Jambon, 1 fr.

Légumes.

Haricots verts, 0.75. Flageolets, 0.75. Petits pois, 0.75.
Pommes nouvelles, 0.75. Tomates farcies, 1 fr.

Desserts.

Fraises, 0.75. Cerises, 0.75.
Amandes vertes, 0.75.
Abricots, 0.60. Pêches, 0.75.
Fromages Assortis.

VOIR AU VERSO LA CARTE DES VINS.

2. RESTAURANT ACCORDING TO LIST. LUNCHEON.

BRASSERIE STRASSBOURGEOISE.

AVENUE BOSQUET.

Various Side Dishes
(Also) Melon, 7½d.

Fish.

Mackerel, parsley sauce, 10d. Whiting, 1/0½.
Filleted Brill, savoury, 1/3.
Soles, Colbert sauce, 1/5½.
Lobster, Mayonnaise sauce—per quarter, 1/5½d.

Entrées.

Cheese Omelette, 10d.
Ribs of Beef, with sauce, 1/3.
Duck(ling) with turnips—the quarter, 1/0½.
Sheep's Brains, brown sauce, 10d.
Fillet of Beef, stuffed tomatoes, 1/3.
Calf's Head with oil and vinegar, 1/0½.
Sheep's Trotters, white sauce, 1/0½.

Roast.

Fillet of Beef, 1/3. Duck—the quarter, 1/8.
Chicken—the quarter, 1/5½.

Cold, with Jelly.

½ Fowl, 1/5½. Ham, 10d.

Vegetables.

French Beans, 7½d. Fine Haricots, 7½d. Peas, 7½d.
New Potatoes, 7½d. Stuffed Tomatoes, 10d.

Dessert.

Strawberries, 7½d. Cherries, 7½d.
Green Almonds, 7½d.
Apricots, 6d. Peaches, 7½d.
Cheese—assorted kinds.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR WINE LIST.

3. Restaurant à la Carte. Dîner.

DUMESNIL FRERES,

Palais des Beaux Arts. Exposition Universelle.

MENU DU 9 JUILLET.

Hors d'œuvre.

Radis beurre. Anchois. Saucisson. Thon. Filet de harengs, 40c. Melon, 1f. 50c. Sardines à l'huile, 40c. Truite de rivière, 60c.

Potages.

St. Germain, 60c. Vermicelle, 60c.

Poissons.

Langouste Mayonnaise, 1f. 50c. Merlans frits, 1f. Soles frites, 1f. 25c. Raie au Beurre noir, 1f.

Entrées.

Filet de bœuf au Cresson, 1f. 50c. Tête de Veau à l'huile, 1f. 50c. Pigeonneaux aux petits pois, 2f. Rognons Brochette, 1f. 50c. Escalopes panachées, 1f. 50c. Côtes de veau à l'Anglaise, 1f. 50c. Choucroûte jambon de Francfort, 1f. Côtes de mouton aux flageolets, 1f. 25c.

Viandes Froides.

Poulet froid, 1f. 25c. Pâté de Gibier, 1f. 25c.

Légumes.

Petits pois à la française, 0.75. Haricots verts, 0.75. Flageolets, 0.75. Ceps Bordelaise, 1f. Pommes nouvelles, 0.75. Salade de saison, 0.75.

Fromages assortis. Fraises, 1f. Cerises, 0.75. Oranges, 0.50. Confiture Bar-le-Duc, 0.75. Suisse, 0.60. Pêches et Abricots, 0.75. Crême de Marrons glacées, 0.50. Compôte d'Ananas ou d'Abricots, 0.75.

Biscuits de Huntley & Palmer. Pickles de Crosse & Blackwell. Schweppe's Eau de Seltz, Ginger Ale, Limonade, 0.75.

3. Restaurant according to List. Dinner.

DUMESNIL FRERES.

Fine Art Section. Paris Exhibition.

BILL OF FARE, 9 JULY.

Side Dishes.

Radishes and butter. Anchovies. German sausage. Tunny Fish. Fillet of herring, 4d. Melon, 1/3. Sardines in oil, 4d. River Trout, 6d.

Soup.

St. Germain, 6d. Vermicelli, 6d.

Fish.

Lobster salad (mayonnaise), 1/3. Fried Whiting, 10d.
Fried Soles, 1/0½. Skate (ray) with black butter sauce, 10d.

Entrées.

Fillet of beef with cress, 1/3. Calf's head, oil and vinegar, 1/3.
Pigeon with peas, 1/8. Devilled kidneys, 1/3.
Scalloped Veal, haricots and French beans, 1/3.
Veal cutlet, English style, 1/3.
Sauerkraut with Frankfort ham, 10d.
Mutton cutlet with fine haricots, 1/0½.

Cold Meats.

Cold Fowl, 1/0½. Game Pie, 1/0½.

Vegetables.

Peas in the French manner, 7½d. French Beans, 7½d.
Fine Haricots, 7½d.
Large Mushroom, butter and garlic sauce, 10d.
New Potatoes, 7½d. Salad in season, 7½d.

Cheese, various. Strawberries, 10d. Cherries, 7½d. Oranges, 5d.
Bar-le-Duc Raspberry Jelly, 7½d. Swiss Cheese, 6d.
Peaches and Apricots, 7½d. Ice Cream, 5d.
Stewed Pineapple or Apricots, 7½d.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits. Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles.
Schweppe's Soda-water, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, 7½d.

AT THE CAFÉ.	AU CAFÉ.
Where shall we go now?	Où irons-nous maintenant?
Do you know a good café?	Connaissez-vous un bon café?
Excuse me, where is the Café de la Paix?	Pardon, monsieur, où se trouve le Café de la Paix?
Here is a good café.	Voici un bon café.
What will you take?	Que voulez-vous prendre?
Waiter, two cups of coffee (black).	Garçon, deux cafés
With cognac, with kirsch.	Café cognac, café kirsch.
With cream, with champagne cognac.	Café crême, café fine champagne.
Without cognac.	Café nature.
Some sugar, please.	Du sucre, s'il vous plaît.
Waiter, another cup of coffee.	Garçon, un autre café: encore du café.
Do you smoke?	Fumez-vous?
Will you have a cigar?	Voulez-vous un cigare?
Waiter, some cigars.	Garçon, des cigares.
Give me a cigar at 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., etc.	Donnez-moi un cigare à deux sous, trois sous, quatre sous etc.
Have you any of the Londrès brand?*	Avez-vous des Londrès?
Bring me two.	Apportez-m'en deux.
Have you a paper?	Avez-vous un journal?
Have you any illustrated papers?	Avez-vous des journaux illustrés?
Waiter, some matches.	Garçon, des allumettes.
Will you oblige me with a light?	Voulez-vous me donner du feu s. v. p.?
Thank you.	Merci.
Waiter, two glasses of beer.	Garçon, deux bocks.
Waiter, two more glasses of beer.	Garçon, encore deux bocks.
How much? For the two.	Combien? Pour les deux.

* A good Spanish cigar, price 35c. (3½d.), much smoked in Paris. The demi-Londrès (dermee-Lohn-draiss), smaller are also good, price 15c (1½d.).

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O CAFFÈ

Oo—eeroh^{n} noo—ma^{n}t-no^{n}?
Connaissë voo—œ^{n} boh^{n} caffë?
Parr-doh^{n}, m's-yœ,—oo s^{e} trroov—l^{e} caffë dlah pae?
Vwassee œ^{n} boh^{n} caffë.
K^{e} voolë voo—pro^{n}dr?
Garr-soh^{n}—dœ caffë.

Caffë cohn-**yac**: caffë **keerrsh.**
Caffë **craem**: caffë feen sho^{n}-**pahn-y'.**

Caffë nah-türr.
Dü sücrr, seell voo **plae.**
Garr-soh^{n}, œ^{n} **nohtr** caffë: o^{n}coorr dü caffë.
Fü-më voo?
Voolë voo— (z) œ^{n} see-garr?
Garr-soh^{n},—dae see-garr.
Dunnë mwa—œ^{n} see-garr—ah **dœ soo,** ah **trwa soo,** ah **cat soo.**

Avvë voo—dae loh^{n}draiss?

Ahp-porrtë mo^{n}—**dœ.**
Avve voo—(z) œ^{n} zhoorr-**nal?**
Avvë voo—dae zhoorr-**no** zeellüss-**trë?**

Garr-**soh^{n}**, dae zallü-mett.
Voolë voom dunnë—dü fœ, s. v. p.?

Mairr-see.
Garr-soh^{n}—**dœ bock** (der **bock**).
Garr-soh^{n}—o^{n}coorr **dœ bock** (der **bock**).

Coh^{n}-bya^{n}? Poorr lae **dœ.**

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l, less guttural than English; with end of tongue. wa: as in "quaff," not as in "war."
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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

AT THE POST-OFFICE.

Where is the General Post-Office?
Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
Excuse me, could you tell me which is the nearest post-office?
Which is the office of the Post Restante?
Have you any letters for me?
This is my card—my address.
Here is my passport.
One post-card, please, for England
It is the same price, 10c. (1d.)
Six stamps, please.
For England; for France.

How much are they?
Fifteen centimes for France. and twenty-five centimes for England.
Give me two 15 c. stamps, and three of 25 c.

What stamp will this letter require?
I want to register this letter.

Here is my name and address.
What time will this letter be delivered in London?
What time does the mail from London come in?
What time is the last post for London?
Will this letter catch the post for London?
Where can I buy some stamps and post-cards?
At the post-office or at a tobacconist's.

AU BUREAU DE LA POSTE.

Où se trouve l'Hôtel des Postes?

Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
Pardon, pourriez-vous me dire où est le bureau de poste le plus proche?
Où est le guichet de la Poste Restante, s. v. p.?
Avez-vous des lettres pour moi?
Voici ma carte—mon adresse.
Voici mon passe-port.
Une carte-postale, s'il vous plaît, pour l'Angleterre.
C'est le même prix, dix centimes
Six timbres-poste, s. v. p.
Pour l'Angleterre; pour la France.
Combien est-ce?
Quinze centimes pour la France; vingt-cinq centimes pour l'-Angleterre.
Donnez-moi deux timbres de quinze centimes, et trois de vingt-cinq centimes.
Quel est le port de cette lettre?

Je voudrais faire recommander (*or* enregistrer) cette lettre.
Voici mon nom et mon adresse.
A quelle heure cette lettre sera-t-elle délivrée à Londres?
A quelle heure arrive ici le courrier de Londres?
A quelle heure est le dernier courrier pour Londres?
Cette lettre partira-t-elle aujourd'hui pour Londres?
Où puis-je acheter des timbres-poste, et des cartes-postales?
Au bureau de la poste, ou à un bureau de tabac.

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O BÜ-ROH D'LAH POSST.

Oo s^{e} trroov—lo-tell dae **posst ?**

Rü Zho^{n} Zhahc Roos-so.
Parr-doh^{n}—poorree-ë voo—**m^{e} deerr**—oo **ae l^{e} bü rohd posst**—**l^{e} plü prosh ?**

Oo ae—**l^{e} ghee-shae**—**d'lah posst ress-to^{n}t,** s. v. p. ?
Avvë-voo dae laettr—**poorr mwa ?**
Vwassee mah carrt,—**moh^{n} nahd-dress.**
Vwassee moh^{n} pass-porr.
Üne carrt-poss-tahl— **seel-voo-plae**—**poorr lo^{n}gl^{e}-tairr.**
Sell maem pree—**dee so^{n}-teem.**
See **ta^{n}br posst,** s. v. p.
Poorr lo^{n}gl-tairr, poorr la Fro^{n}ss.

Coh^{n}-bya^{n} naiss.
Ca^{n}z so^{n}-teem poorr la Fro^{n}ss ; va^{n}-sa^{n} so^{n}teem poorr lo^{n}gl-tairr.

Dunnë mwo—**dœ ta^{n}br**—**d^{e} ca^{n}z so^{n}teem ë trwa**—**d^{e} va^{n}-sa^{n}-so^{n}-teem.**

Kell ae l^{e} porr—**d^{e} sett laettr ?**

Zh^{e} voo-drae—fa'rr **recommo^{n}-dë** (o^{n}-re r-zhee-strë)—sett **laettr.**
Vwassee moh^{n} noh^{n}—**ë moh^{n} nahd-dress.**
Ah kell lurr—sett **laettr**—**surrah-tell**—**dë-lee-vrë**—**ah Loh^{n}dr ?**
Ah kell lurr—**ahr-reev eessee**—**l^{e} coorr-yë**—**d^{e} Loh^{n}dr ?**
Ah kell lurr—**ae l^{e} dairrn-yë coorr-yë poorr Loh^{n}dr ?**
Sett **laettr** — **parrtee-rah-tell** — **o-zhoorr-düee**—**poorr Loh^{n}dr ?**
Oo püeezh ahsh-të—**dae ta^{n}br posst**—**ë dae carrt poss-tahl ?**
O bü-ro dlah posst—**oo ah œ^{n} bü-ro d' tah-bah.**

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

You will find a tobacconist over there.	Vous trouverez un bureau de tabac là-bas.
Two post-cards, please.	Deux cartes-postales, s'il vous plaît.
Give me a closed-letter form, please.	Donnez-moi une lettre-carte, s. v. p.
Is there a letter-box near here?	Y a-t-il une boîte aux lettres ici près?
In the next street to your right, on the left hand side.	Dans la première rue à droite, du côté gauche.
Give me a telegram-card, please.	Donnez-moi une carte-télégramme, s. v. p.
Give me a closed telegram-card.	Donnez-moi une carte-télégramme fermée, s. v. p.
How much is this telegram?	Combien dois-je pour ce télégramme (cette dépêche).
How much will this telegram be to London?	Combien coûte cette dépêche pour Londres?

The "lettre-carte" is a printed form with space for writing, and ready stamped and gummed—very convenient when paper and envelopes are not handy, price 15c., to be bought at all tobacconists' and post-offices.

The telegram offices are always at the post-offices.

Telegrams can be sent (as in England) to anywhere in France, at ½d. per word; and 2d. per word to England.

There is also the Pneumatic Telegraph, a great convenience, by which closed letters on special forms can be sent as telegrams within the walls of Paris, by pneumatic tubes, and any number of words the writer can get in the space may be sent for 5d (50c.). There are also cartes-télégrammes—telegram-cards—by which short messages which are not private can be sent on post-cards in this same way for 3d. (30c).

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œ, pr. e or al, with lips for oo; much as er in fern. e: as in "th*e* butt*er*." ë: as in "Brontë."

Voo trroov-rë—œ^{n} bü-ro d^{e} tah-bah—lah-bah.
Dœ carrt poss-tahl, seell voo plae.

Dunnë mwa—ün laettr-carrt, s. v. p.

Ee-aht-eel—ün bwaht o laettr—eeoee prae?
Do^{n} lah prumyairr rü ah drwatt—dü coh-të goh-sh.
Dunnë mwa—ün carrt-telegrahm, s. v. p.

Dunnë mwa—ün carrt-telegrahm fairr-më, s. v. p.
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} dwahzh—pooras telegrahm (sett deppaesh)?
Coh^{n}-bya^{n} coott—sett deppaesh—poorr Loh^{n}dr?

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SHOPPING.	DANS LES MAGASINS.
Baker, confectioner.	Boulangerie, pâtisserie.
Grocer, greengrocer.	Epicerie, fruiterie.
Stationer.	Papeterie, librairie.
Tailor, hatter.	Tailleur, chapellerie.
Bootmaker.	Cordonnier.
Draper, hosier.	Nouveautés, habillements; chemisier.
Milliner.	Modes.
Watchmaker and jeweller.	Horlogerie et bijouterie.
Umbrella maker.	Parapluies.
Furniture dealer.	Tapisserie, ameublements.
Chemist.	Pharmacie.
Can you tell me where I could buy some letter-paper, some gloves, etc.?	Où pourrais-je bien acheter du papier à lettres, des gants, etc.?
Is there a stationer's near here?	Y a-t-il une librairie près d'ici?
Where is there a draper's, stationer's.	Où y a-t-il un chemisier, une librairie.
Good morning.	Bonjour, monsieur; bonjour, madame.*
I want some letter-paper, please.	J'ai besoin de papier à lettres, s. v. p.
I should like to look at some gloves.	Je voudrais voir des gants.
Show me some shoes, please.	Montrez-moi des souliers, s. v. p.
Will you let me see what you have?	Voulez-vous me faire voir ce que vous avez?
How much is that?	Combien vaut cela?
What is the cost of that?	Combien cela vaut-il?
What is the price of this?	Quel est le prix de ceci?
What does this cost?	Combien coûte ceci?
That is too dear—too much.	C'est trop cher.
It is rather dear.	C'est un peu cher.
Have you any cheaper?	En avez-vous à meilleur marché.
Haven't you anything better?	N'avez-vous pas quelque chose de meilleur?

* Raising the hat.

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DO^{n} LAE MAGAH-ZA^{n}.

Boolo^{n}-zheree, pahteess-seree.
Eppee-seree früee-teree.
Pah-petree, lee-brairee.
Tah-ee-yurr, shappelleree.
Corrdon-yë.
Noo-voh-të, ahbee-y^{e}mo^{n}; sh'meess-y i.

Mohd.
Horr-lozh-ree ë bee-zhoot-ree.
Para-plüee.
Tahpeess-ree; ahmœ-bl'-mo^{n}.
Farrmah-see.
Oo poorraizh—beea^{n} nahsh-të—dü pahp-yë ah laettr,—dae go^{n}?

Ee-aht-eel—ün leebrairee—prae deecee?
Oo yaht-eel—œ^{n} sh'meess-yë, ün leebrairee?
Boh^{n} zhoorr, m's-yœ; boh^{n} zhoorr, madahm.*
Zhae berzwa^{n}—d^{e} pahp-yë ah laettr, s. v. p.

Zh^{e} voodrae vwahrr—dae go^{n}.

Moh^{n}tre mwa—dae sooll-yë, s. v. p.
Voolë voo m^{e} fairr vwahrr—s^{e} k^{e} (serker) voo zavvë?
Coh^{n} bya^{n}—voh sullah?
Coh^{n} bya^{n} sullah—voht-eel?
Kell ae l^{e} pree—d^{e} sussee?
Coh^{n} bya^{n} coott sussee?
Sae tro shairr.
Saet œ^{n} pœ shairr.
O^{n} navvë voo—(z) ah mae-yerr marrshë?
Navvë voo pah—kelk^{e} shohz—d^{e} mae-yerr?

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Let me see some of a better quality.	Faites-moi voir quelque chose de meilleure qualité.
That is better: I like that better.	J'aime mieux cela.
I will take this—that, these.	Je prends ceci, cela, ceux-ci, *or* celles-ci.
Can you give me change for an English sovereign?	Pouvez-vous prendre (me changer) une pièce d'or anglaise?
I will take them with me.	Je vais les prendre avec moi.
Will you send them for me?	Voulez-vous me les envoyer?
Can you send them at once?	Pouvez-vous me les envoyer de suite?
Send them (it) to the Hotel X——.	Envoyez-les (le) à l'hôtel X——.
Don't fail to send them to-day, please.	Ne manquez pas de les envoyer aujourd'hui, s. v. p.
Some cigarette papers, please.	Du papier à cigarettes, s. v. p.
A packet of Maryland tobacco.	Un paquet de Maryland.
A packet of "Caporal", of "Levant".	Un paquet de Caporal, de Levant.
A box of matches.	Une boîte d'allumettes, s. v. p.
I wish to buy:—	Je voudrais acheter:—
some gloves, collars,	des gants, des cols,
cuffs, handkerchiefs,	des manchettes, des mouchoirs,
socks, shirt-studs,	des chaussettes, des boutons de chemise,
boots, shoes,	des bottines, des souliers,
some boot-laces,	des lacets,
a necktie,	une cravate,
an umbrella, a walking-stick,	un parapluie, une canne,
a hat, a cap,	un chapeau, une casquette,
a straw hat, a silk hat.	un chapeau de paille, un chapeau de soie.

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Faet mwa vwahrr—kelk^{e} shohz d^{e} mae-yerr kallee-të.
Zhaem mee-œ sullah.

Zh^{e} pro^{n} sussee,—sullah, sœ-see, sell-see.

Poovë voo pro^{n}dr—(*or* m^{e} sho^{n}zhë)—ün pee-aiss dorr o^{n}glaez?

Zh^{e} vae lae pro^{n}dr—avaic mwa.
Voolë voo—m^{e} lae zo^{n}vwa-yë?
Poovë voo—m^{e} lae zo^{n}vwa-yë—d^{e} süeett?

O^{n} vwa-yë lae (lœ)—ah lo-tell X——.

N^{e} mo^{n}kë pah—d^{e} lae-zo^{n}vwa-yë—o zhoor-düee, s. v. p.
Dü pahp-yë ah see-gar-rett, s. v. p.
Œ^{n} pah-kë—d^{e} mahree-lo^{n}.
Œ^{n} pah-kë—d^{e} cahporahl, d^{e} le*r*-vo^{n}.

Ün bwahtt—dallüm-mett, s. v. p.
Zh^{e} voo-drae-zahsh-të :—
dae go^{n}, dae cohll (coll),
dae mo^{n}-shett, dae moo-shwarr,

dae sho-sett, dae boo-toh^{n} d^{e} sh'meez,

dae bot-teen, dae sool-yë,
dae lah-sae,
ün crah-vahtt,
œ^{n} pahra-plüee, ün cahnn,

œ^{n} shahp-po, ün cahss-kett,
œ^{n} shap-po d^{e} pahee y', œ^{n} shap-po d' swah.

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

GREETINGS.	SALUTATIONS.
Good morning, Mr. X——; good morning, Mrs. X——.	Bonjour, monsieur; bonjour, madame.
How are you?	Comment allez-vous?
Very well, thank you; how are you?	Très bien, merci; et vous?
All right: pretty well.	Bien: pas mal.
How are you getting along?	Comment ça va-t-il? *or*
How are you? (*familiar*).	Comment cela va-t-il?
Are you all-right?	Ça va bien?
Quite well.	Parfaitement.
So so.	Comme ci, comme ça.
How do you do?	Comment vous portez-vous?
Hullo! Mr. X——, is it you? How are you?	Tiens! M. X——, c'est vous? Comment allez-vous?
How do you feel this morning? (find yourself).	Comment vous trouvez-vous ce matin?
I don't feel very well to-day.	Je ne me sens pas bien aujourd'hui.
Ah! how's that?	Vraiment! Qu'est-ce que vous avez?
What's the matter with you?	Qu'avez-vous donc?
I am rather tired.	Je suis un peu fatigué.
I'm afraid I've caught cold.	J'ai peur d'avoir attrapé froid.
I have a bad cold.	Je suis très enrhumé.
How is your friend? — your brother?	Comment va votre ami?—votre frère?
How is your sister?	Comment va mademoiselle votre sœur?
Quite well, thank you; you are very kind.	Bien, je vous remercie; vous êtes bien bon.
And your wife, how is she?	Et madame, comment se porte-t-elle?
Is she better?	Va-t-elle mieux?
Yes, thank you; she is quite well again	Oui, merci; elle est entièrement rétablie
I am glad to hear that.	Je suis heureux d'apprendre cela.

an, on, ohn, œn, nasal as san(g), son(g), *soan(g)*, sun(g). ae, ai: pure a: "Thames"; *never* final ee.
ü, pronounced ee, with the lips held rounded for oo. oh: pure round o; *never* with final oo.
œ, pr. e or ai, with lips for oo; much as er in fern. e: as in "the butter." ë: as in "Brontë."

SALLŪ-TAH-SYOH^{n}.

Boh^{n} zhoorr, m's-yœ ; boh^{n} zhoorr, madahm.
Commo^{n} tallë voo ?
Trae **beea^{n}**,—mairr-**see** ; ë **voo** ?

Beeah^{n} : pah **mall.**
Commo^{n} sah-vaht-**eel** ?
Commo^{n} sullah-vaht-**eel** ?
Sah-vah **beea^{n}** ?
Parr-faett-**mo^{n}**.
Come see, come **sah.**
Commo^{n} voo porrtë **voo** ?
Teea^{n} ! m's-yœ X——, sae **voo** ? Commo^{n} tallë voo ?
Commo^{n} voo ttroo-vë **voo**—s^{e} matta^{n} ?

Zh^{e} n m^{e} **so^{n}** pah **bya^{n}**—o zhoor düee.

Vrae-**mo^{n}** ! Kess-k^{e} voo **zavvë** ?

Cavvë voo—**doh^{n}** ?
Zh^{e} süee-z-œ^{n} **pœ** fahtee-**gë**.
Zhae perr—davwahrr aht-trap-**pë frwah.**
Zh^{e} süee— trae-z-o^{n}rü-**më**.
Commo^{n} **vah**—vohtr ahmee ?—vohtr frairr ?

Commo^{n} **vah**—madmwazell vohtr **serr** ?

Beea^{n},—zh^{e} voo r^{e}mairr-**see**, voo zaett beea^{n} **boh^{n}**.
Ë madahm—commo^{n} s^{e} porrt-**ell** ?

Vaht-ell mee-œ ?
We, mairr-**see**,—ell aet o^{n}-tee-airr-**mo^{n}** r^{e}tahblee.
Zh^{e} süee zœ-**rœ**—dahp-**pro^{n}dr**—sullah.

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

Will you give my kind regards to your wife?	Veuillez présenter mes respects à madame.
When did you arrive?	Quand êtes-vous arrivé?
Where are you staying?	Où demeurez-vous?
At what hotel are you staying?	A quel hôtel demeurez-vous?
Where are you going now?	Où allez-vous maintenant?
When will you be in?	Quand serez-vous chez vous?
Will you have anything to eat, to drink?	Voulez-vous manger (boire) quelque chose?
What will you take?	Que voulez-vous prendre?
What will you have to drink?	Que voulez-vous boire?
Will you call on me to-morrow?	Voulez-vous passer chez moi demain?
Come and dine with me.	Venez dîner avec moi.
Good evening, good-night, good-night, gentlemen, madam, ladies, etc.	Bonsoir; bonsoir, monsieur, messieurs, madame, mesdames, mademoiselle, mesdemoiselles
Good-bye, good-day, good evening, good-night, farewell, etc. (*if expecting to meet again soon*).	Au revoir! / A l'avantage de vous revoir! / Au plaisir de vous revoir! / A bientôt!
Good-bye, see you to-morrow; see you on Sunday.	Bonsoir, à demain! à dimanche, etc.
Good-bye, fare you well (*if leaving*).	Adieu!
I wish you a pleasant journey!	Je vous souhaite un bon voyage!

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Vœ-yë — prëzo^{n}-të — mae res-paio—(z)ah madahm.
Co^{n} (t)aett-voo—(z) ahree-vë ?
Ood-murrë voo ?
Ah kell o-tell—d^{e}murrë voo ?
Oo—allë voo—ma^{n}t-no^{n} ?
Co^{n}—surrë voo—shae voo ?
Voolë voo mo^{n}zhë — (bwahrr) — kelk^{e} shohz ?
K^{e} voolë voo—pro^{n}dr ?
K^{e} voolë voo—bwahrr ?
Voolë voo passë shae mwa—d^{e}ma^{n} ?

Vunnë dee-në avaic mwa.

Boh^{n} swahrr ; boh^{n} swahrr, m's-yœ, maiss-yœ, madahm, mae-dahm, mad-mwa-zell maid-mwa-zell.
Oh r^{e}vwahrr !
Allav-vo^{n}-tahzh—d^{e} voo r^{e}vwahrr !
O plai-zeerr— d^{e} voo r^{e}-vwahrr !
Ah bya^{n}-toh !
Boh^{n} swahrr, ah d^{e}ma^{n} ! ah dee-mo^{n}sh, etc.

Ah deeœ !

Zh^{e} voo swaitt—œ^{n} boh^{n} vwa-yahzh !

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Syllables in thick type double stress; as "seventy-*one*." Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

NAMES OF PLACES IN PARIS.

Abattoires, les.	Laiz ah-ba-twahrr.
L'Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile.	Lahrrc d^{e} Trree-o^{n}f—d^{e} lae-twahll.
L'Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.	Lahrrc d^{e} Trree-o^{n}f—dü Cah-roo-zell.
Auteuil.	O-tœ-ee.
Avenue de l'Opéra.	Ahv-nü—d^{e} loppai-rah.
Bastille, la.	Lah-bah-stee-y'.
Batignolles.	Bah-teen-yohll.
Bois de Boulogne.	Bwah d Boo-lohn-y'.
Bois de Vincennes.	Bwah d Va^{n}senn.
Bon Marché.	Boh^{n} Mahrr-shë.
Boulevard des Capucines.	Bool-vahrrd—dae Cap-pü-seen.
„ des Italiens.	„ daiz-eetah-leea^{n}.
„ Montmartre.	„ Moh^{n}-mahrr-tr.
„ Hausmann.	„ Ohss-mahnn.
„ Saint-Germain.	„ Sa^{n}-zhairr-ma^{n}.
„ Saint-Michel.	„ Sa^{n} mee-shell.
Bourse, la.	Lah Boorrss.
Buttes Chaumont.	Bütt—Sho-moh^{n}.
Bibliothèque Nationale.	Beebleo-teck—Nahsseo-nahl.
Champs Élysées, les.	Lae Sho^{n}z Ailee-zë.
Champs de Mars, le.	L^{e} Sho^{n} d^{e} Mahrr.
Chemin de Fer de Ceinture.	Sh'mah^{n} d^{e} Fairr—d^{e} Sah^{n}-türr
Colonne de Juillet, la.	Lah Collon d^{e} Zhüee-yë.
„ Vendôme, la.	Lah Collon Vo^{n}-dohm.
l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts.	Lec-cohl—dae Boh-zahrr.
l'Elysée.	Lellee-zë.
l'Esplanade des Invalides.	Laisplah-nahd—daiza^{n}-vah-leed
l'Exposition.	Laix-pozee-seeoh^{n}.
Fortifications, les.	Lae Forrtee-fee-cah-seeoh^{n}.
Fontainebleau.	Foh^{n}-tain-blo.
Gobelins.	Gohb-la^{n}.
Guignols.	Ghee-nyohl.
Halles Centrales, les.	Lai Ahl' So^{n}-trahl.
l'Hôtel de Ville.	Lo-tell d^{e} Veell.
l'Hippodrome.	Leepo-drohm.
Invalides, les.	Laiza^{n}-vah-leed.
Gare du Nord, la.	Lah Gahrr—dü Norr.

Gare du Midi, la.	Lah **Gahrr**—dü Mee-**dee**.
Gare Montparnasse, la.	Lah **Gahrr**—Moh^{n}-parr-**nass**.
Gare Saint-Lazare, la.	Lah **Gahrr**—Sa^{n}-La-**zarr**.
Jardin d'Acclimatation.	Zharr-da^{n} — dacclee-mah-tah-**syoh**^{n}.
Jardin des Plantes.	Zharr-da^{n}—dae **Plo**^{n}**t**.
Jardin des Tuileries.	Zharr-da^{n}—dae **Tüeel-ree**.
Longchamps.	Loh^{n}-**sho**^{n}.
Louvre, le.	L^{e} **Loovr**.
Luxembourg, le.	L^{e} **Lüx-o**^{n}-**boorrg**.
Madeleine, la.	Lah **Mahd-lain**.
Magasin du Louvre.	**Mahga-za**^{n}—dü **Loovr**.
Manufactures des Tabacs.	**Mah-nü-fahc-türr**—dae **Tah-bah**
„ des Gobelins.	„ dae **Gob-la**^{n}.
„ des Sèvres.	„ dae **Saevrr**.
Ménilmontant.	Maineel-moh^{n}-**to**^{n}.
Musée de Cluny.	**Mü-zë**—d^{e} **Clü-nee**.
„ du Louvre.	„ dü **Loovr**.
„ du Luxembourg.	„ dü **Lüx-o**^{n}-**boorrg**.
„ Grévin.	„ Grë-**va**^{n}.
Morgue, la.	Lah **Morrg**.
Notre-Dame.	Noh-tr **Dahm**.
l'Obélisque.	Lobai-**leesk**.
l'Opéra.	Loppai-**rah**.
Palais de Justice.	Pallaid **Zhüss-teess**.
„ de l'Industrie.	Pallai—d^{e} la^{n}-**düs-tree**.
„ Royal.	Pallai—**Rwah-yal**.
Panthéon, le.	L^{e} Po^{n}-**tai-oh**^{n}.
Parc de Monceaux.	**Pahrrc**—d^{e} Moh^{n}-**soh**.
Passy.	**Pahssee**.
Père la Chaise.	Pairr lah **Shaez**.
Place de la Bastille.	**Plahss**—d^{e} la **Bah-stee-y**.
„ du Carrousel.	„ dü **Cahroo-zell**.
„ de la Concorde.	„ d^{e} la **Coh**^{n}-**corrd**.
„ Vendôme.	„ **Vo**^{n}-**dohm**.
„ du Trône.	„ dü **Trrohn**.
„ de la République.	„ d^{e} la **Rë-pü-bleck**
Popincourt.	**Poppa**^{n}-**coorr**.
Port Saint-Denis.	**Porrt**—Sa^{n} **Den-nee**.
Port Saint-Martin.	**Porrt**—Sa^{n} **Marr-ta**^{n}.
Pont de la Concorde.	**Poh**^{n}—d^{e} la **Coh**^{n}-**corrd**.
Pont des Invalides.	**Poh**^{n}—dae **za**^{n}-**vah-leed**
Pont d'Iéna.	**Poh**^{n}—dee-**ai-nah**.
Pont Neuf	**Poh**^{n} **Nœf** (Nerf).

Quai d'Orsay.	Kae dorr-sae.
Quai Voltaire.	Kae Vohl-tairr.
Quartier Latin.	Karr-tyë—Lat-ta^{n}.
Reuilly.	Rœ-ee-yee.
Robinson.	Robba^{n}-soh^{n}.
Saint Augustin.	Sa^{n} toh-güs-ta^{n}.
Saint Cloud.	Sa^{n} Cloo.
Saint Germain.	Sa^{n}—Zhairr-ma^{n}.
Saint Sulpice.	Sa^{n}—Sül-peess.
Salon, le.	L^{e} Sah-loh^{n}.
Seine, la.	Lah Saen (senn).
Sèvres.	Sae-vr.
Sorbonne, la.	Lah Sorr-bohnn.
Théâtres. *See* List of Theatres, etc.	
Tour Eiffel, la.	Lah Toorr Ef-fell.
Tuileries, les.	Lae Tüeel-ree.
Vaugirard.	Vo-zhee-rahrr.
Versailles.	Vairr—sah-ee.
Vincennes.	Va^{n}-senn.

THEATRES.

Grand Opera: L'Opéra	Loppai-rah.
High-class Comic Opera: L'Opéra Comique	Loppai-rah Com-meek.
Classic Drama and Comedy: Le Français	L^{e} Fra^{n}-sae.
Do. L'Odéon	Loddai-oh^{n}.
High-class Modern Comedy: Le Gymnase	L^{e} Zheem-nahz.
Do. Vaudeville	Vohd-veell.
Drama and Melodrama: Port St. Martin	Porrt—Sa^{n} Marr-ta^{n}.
Do. L'Ambigu	Lo^{n}-bee-gü.

Comedy and Comic Opera:	
Variétés	Vahree-ë-tē.
Operettas, Light Comic Opera:	
Bouffes Parisiens	Boof Paree-zee-a^{n}.
Do.	
Folies Dramatiques	Folee Drahma-teek.
Do.	
Menus Plaisirs	M^{e}-nü Plae-zeerr.
Low Comedy:	
Palais Royal	Pallai Rwah-yal.
Do.	
Rénaissance	Rē-naiss-so^{n}ce.
Do.	
Cluny	Clü-nee.
Spectacles, Pantomimes:	
Châtelet	Shaht-lae.
Varieties, Music Halls:	
L'Eden Théâtre	Laido^{n} Tai-ahtr.
Do.	
L'Eldorado	Laildo-rah-doh.
Do.	
La Scala	La Scah-lah.
Do.	
Les Ambassadeurs	Laizo^{n}-bassa-durr.
Do.	
L'Horloge	Lorr-lozh.
Do.	
Jardin de Paris	Zharr-da^{n} d^{e} Par-ree.
Do.	
Folies Bergères	Folee Bairr-zhairr.
Do.	
Concerts Favarts	Coh^{n}-sairr Fah-vahrr.
Do.	
Concerts Parisiens	Coh^{n}-sairr Pahree-zee-a^{n}.

DATES.

Monday, Tuesday.	Lundi, mardi.
Wednesday, Thursday.	Mercredi, jeudi.
Friday, Saturday.	Vendredi, samedi.
Sunday.	Dimanche.
January, February.	Janvier, février.
March, April.	Mars, avril.
May, June.	Mai, juin.
July, August.	Juillet, août.
September, October.	Septembre, octobre.
November, December.	Novembre, decembre.
1900.	Dix neuf cent.
1901, etc.	Dix neuf cents et un, etc.
Monday, June 23rd.	Lundi, le 23 juin.
Yesterday.	Hier.
To-day.	Aujourd'hui.
To morrow.	Demain.
Day after to-morrow.	Après-demain.
This week, this month.	Cette semaine-ci, ce mois-ci.
Last week, last month.	La semaine dernière, le mois passé.
Next week, next month.	La semaine prochaine, le mois prochain.

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Lœ^{n}-dee, marr-dee.
Mair-er^{e}-dee, zhœ-dee.
Vo^{n}-dr^{e}-dee, sahm-dee.
Dee-mo^{n}sh.
Zhon-vee-ë, fë-vree-ë.
Marrss, ahv-reell.
Mah-ee, zhüa^{n} (zhwah^{n}).
Zhüee-yae, oo.
Saep-to^{n}-br^{e}, oc-toh-br^{e}.
No-vo^{n}-br^{e}, dae-so^{n}-br^{e}.
Dee-nœ-so^{n}.
Dee-nœ-so^{n}-zë-œ^{n}.

Lœ^{n}-dee, l^{e} va^{n}-trwa—zhüa^{n}.
Ee-airr.
O-zhoor-düee.
D^{e}-ma^{n}.
Appraed-ma^{n}.
Sett s^{e}main see, s^{e} mwah see.
Lass-main dairr-nyairr, l^{e} mwah pas-së.

Lass-main pro-shain, l^{e} mwah pro-sha^{n}.

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zh: heavy sh, as in "vision."
Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

WASHING LIST.

Shirts.	Chemises.
White shirt.	Chemise blanche.
Flannel shirt.	Chemise de flanelle.
Under-vest.	Camisolle.
Drawers.	Caleçons.
Stockings (pairs)	Bas (paires).
Socks (pairs).	Chaussettes (paires).
Collars.	Cols, faux-cols.
Cuffs.	Manchettes.
Shirt-fronts	Devants de chemise ; plastron.
Handkerchiefs.	Mouchoirs.
Neckties.	Cravates.
Night-shirt.	Chemise de nuit.
Sleeping suit	Vêtement de nuit.
Chemise.	Chemise, chemise de femme.
Bodice.	Corsage.
Petticoat.	Jupon.
Flannel.	Jupon de flanelle.
Frock, dress.	Robe.
Dressing-gown.	Robe de chambre.
Lace.	Dentelle.

THE CYCLIST'S VOCABULARY

A bicycle.	Un bicycle.
A safety.	Une bicyclette, un vélo.
A tricycle.	Un tricycle.
'Cycles, velocipedes.	Des vélocipèdes, "veloces"
A wheel, the wheels.	Une roue ; les roues.
Front wheel.	La roue d'avant.
Back wheel, hind wheel.	La roue d'arrière.
The rubber, the tyre.	Le caoutchouc.
Solid tyre.	Caoutchouc plein.
Hollow tyre	Caoutchouc creux.
Rim.	La jante.
Spokes.	Les rayons.
Hub.	Le moyeu.
Axle.	L'essieu, l'axe.
Crank.	La manivelle.
Pedal.	La pédale.
Bearings.	Les coussinets.

Sh^{e}meez.
Sh^{e}meez blo^{n}sh.
Sh^{e}meez d^{e} flaa-nell.
Cammee-sohl.
Caal-soh^{n}.
Baa (pairr).
Sho-sett (pairr).
Cohll, fo-cohll.
Mo^{n}chett.
D^{e}vo^{n} d^{e} sh'meez, plaas-trroh^{n}.
Moo-shwahrr.
Crraa-vaatt.
Sh^{e}meez d^{e} nüee.
Vaetmo^{n} d^{e} nüee.
Sh^{e}meez, sh^{e}meez de faamm.
Corr-saazh.
Zhü-poh^{n}.
Zhü-poh^{n} d' flaa-nell.
Rrohb.
Rrohb d^{e} sho^{n}br
Do^{n}-tell.

Œ^{n} bee-seecl.
Ün bee-see-clett, œ^{n} vae-lo.
Œ^{n} tree-seecl.
Dae vëloci-ped, vë-lohss.
Ün rroo : lae rroo.
Lah rroo dav-vo^{n}.
Lah rroo darrl airr.
L^{e} caa-oo-choo.
Cow-chook pla^{n}.
Cow-chook crœ.
Lah zho^{n}t.
Lae rae-yoh^{n}.
L^{e} mwa-yœ.
Less-yœ, laax.
Lah mahnee-vell.
Lah pë-dahl.
Lae coo-see-nae.

Ball bearings.	Coussinets à billes.
Fork.	La fourchette.
Crossbar.	La direction.
Head.	Le guidon.
Handles.	Les poignées.
Brake.	Le frein.
Spring.	Le ressort.
Saddle.	La selle.
Mudguard.	Le garde-crotte.
Backbone.	Le corps.
Frame (of tricycle).	Le bâti.
Chain.	La chaîne.
Gearing.	L'engrenage; la commande.
Screw.	Une vis.
Bolt.	Un boulon.
Nut.	Un écrou.
Safety-nut, lock-nut.	Un écrou de sureté.
Oil cup.	Le palier.
Some oil.	De l'huile.
Oil for lubricating.	Huile à lubrifier.
Oil for burning.	Huile à bruler.
Best sewing-machine oil.	La meilleure huile pour machine à coudre.
Oil can.	Une burette.
Spanner.	Une clef: une clef d'écrou.
Screw spanner.	Une clef anglaise.
Cement.	De la colle à caoutchouc. / Du mastic.
Knapsack.	Une valise.
Strap.	Une courroi
Lamp.	Une lampe.
Bell, alarm.	Un grelot.
Whistle.	Un sifflet.
Horn, trumpet.	Une trompe.
A map.	Un plan.
To get on.	Monter.
To get off.	Descendre.
To ride a bicyclette.	Aller en bicyclette. / Monter en bicyclette.
To hire a bicyclette.	Louer un bicyclette.
To steer.	Diriger.
To tighten a nut.	Serrer un écrou.
To loosen a nut.	Desserrer un écrou.

Coo-see-nae (z)ah bee.
La foorr-shet.
Lah dee-rex-yoh^{n}.
L^{e} ghee doh^{n}.
Lae pwa-nyë.
L^{e} fra^{n}.
L^{e} res-sorr.
Lah sell.
L^{e} garrd-crohtt.
L^{e} corr.
L^{e} bah-tee.
Lah shaen.
Lo^{n}-gr^{e}-nahzh, lah com-mo^{n}d.
Ün veess.
Œ^{n} boo-loh^{n}.
Œ^{n}-nec-croo.
Œ^{n}-nec-crood' sürr-të.
L^{e} pahl-yë.
D^{e} lüeell.
Üeell-ah-lübreefee-ë.
Üeell-ah brü-lë.
La mae-yurr üeell—poorr ma-sheen-ah-coodr.
Ün bü-rett.
Ün clë : ün cled-dec-croo.
Ün clë o^{n}-glaez.
{ D^{e} lah cohll ah caa-oo-choo.
{ Dü mas-teek.
Ün vah-leez.
Ün coorr-wa.
Ün lo^{n}p.
Œ^{n} gr^{e}-loh.
Œ^{n} see-flae.
Ün trroh^{n}p.
Œ^{n} plo^{n} (Ër^{n} plaw^{n}).
Moh^{n}-të.
Des-so^{n}dr.
Al-lë o^{n} bee-see-clett.
Moh^{n}-të o^{n} bee-see-clett.
Loo-ë œ^{n} bee-see-clett.
Dee-ree-zhë.
Sër-rë œ^{n} nec-croo.
Dersser-rë œ^{n} nec-croo.

To adjust.	Ajuster.
Take care!	Prenez garde!
Look out!	Attention! Gare!
Don't touch!	Ne touchez pas!
Let that alone!	Laissez ça tranquille!
I will do it myself.	Je le ferai moi-même.
Can you let me have:	Pouvez-vous me donner:
a little oil?	un peu d'huile?
an old rag?	un vieux chiffon?
a piece of string?	un morceau de ficelle?
a bit of wire?	un morceau de fil de fer?
a piece of leather?	un morceau de peau?
Have you a spanner?	Avez-vous une clef d'écrou?
Can you lend me:	Pouvez-vous me prêter:
a hammer?	un marteau?
a screw-driver?	un tournevis?
a pair of pliers?	des pinces?
a pair of pincers?	des tenailles?
Up hill.	En montant.
Down hill.	En descendant.
Which is the way to X——?	Quel est le chemin de X——, s'il vous plaît?
Is this the right way to X——?	Est-ce bien le chemin de X——?
Is this the right way to get to X——?	Est-ce par ici pour aller à X——?
How far is it to X——?	Combien y a-t-il d'ici à X——?
How many kilomètres from here to X——?	Combien de kilomètres d'ici jusqu'à X——?
Are the roads good?	La route est-elle bonne?
Are the roads bad?	La route est-elle mauvaise?
Is it hilly this way, that way?	Ça monte-t-il de ce côté-ci: de ce côté-là?
Is it much up and down?	Est-ce accidenté?
Is it mountainous by this route?	Est-ce montagneux par cette route?
Is it very steep?	Est-ce que ça descend beaucoup?
Is the hill steep?	La descente est-elle rapide?
Are there any dangerous hills?	Y a-t-il des descentes dangereuses?
Is the road paved?	Y a-t-il du pavé?
Are there any rough stones on the road?	Y a-t-il des pierres sur la route

Ah-zhüs-të.
Prunnë **garrd.**
At-to^{n}-**syoh^{n}** ! **Gahrr !**
N^{e} too-shë **pah !**
Laissë **sah** trro^{n}-**keell !**
Zh^{e} l' fu**rrae mwa-maem.**
Poovë-voom **dunnë—**
œ^{n} pœd düeell (*er*^{n} *perd dweell*) **?**
œ^{n} vee-**œ** shee-**foh^{n}** ?
œ^{n} morr-**so**-d' fee-**sell** ?
œ^{n} morr-**so**-d' feeld **fairr ?**
œ^{n} morr-**so**-d' poh ?
Avvë vous (z)œ^{n} cle **dec-croo ?**
Poovë-voom' prae-**të :**
œ^{n} marr-**toh** ?
œ^{n} toorrn-**veess ?**
dae **pa^{n}ss** ?
dae t^{e}-**nah-ee ?**
O^{n} moh^{n}-to^{n}.
O^{n} desso^{n}-do^{n}.
Kell ae l^{e} **shmah^{n}** de X——, **seel-voo-plae ?**

Aiss **beea^{n}**—l^{e} **shmah^{n}** de **X——** ?

Aiss parr-eecee—poorr **allë ah X——** ?

Coh^{n}-**beea^{n}** ee-ah-**teel—deecee ah X——** ?
Coh^{n}-**beea^{n}** de kee-lo-**maetrr — deecee** zhüskah X —— ?
Lah-**rroot**—ait-ell **bohnn (bun) ?**
Lah-**rroot**—ait-ell mo-**vaez ?**
Sa moh^{n}-teel—d^{e} **scoh-të-see ?—d^{e} scoh-të-**lah ?
Aiss acsee-do^{n}-**të ?**
Aiss moh^{n}-tahn-**yœ—parr set rroot ?**

Essk^{e} **sah**—des-**so^{n}** bo-**coo ?**

L h des-**so^{n}t**—aitell rrah-**peed ?**
Ee-ah-teel—dae des-**so^{n}t do^{n}-zh^{e}-rœz ?**

Ee-ah-**teel**—dü pavvë ?
Ee-ah-teel—dae pee-**airr sürr lah-rroot ?**

Is it the grand National road?	Est-ce la route Nationale?
Which is the shortest?	Quel est le plus court?
Is there a better way?	Y a-t-il une meilleure route?
Which is the prettiest?	Laquelle est la plus agréable?
Which are the most beautiful parts about here?	Quels sont les plus jolis endroits près d'ici?
What is the name of this place?	Comment s'appelle cet endroit?
Can one get good beds there?	Peut-on y trouver de bonnes chambres?
Is there a good hotel there?	Y a-t-il un bon hôtel?
Which is the best hotel?	Quel est le meilleur hôtel?
Could you tell us of a good restaurant?	Pourriez-vous nous indiquer un bon restaurant?
Have you a place where I can put up my bicyclette?	Avez-vous quelqu'endroit où je puisse mettre ma bicyclette, mon vélocipède?
In the stable,—outhouse.	Dans la remise.
That will do very well.	Ça me convient très-bien.
Can you have it cleaned?	Pouvez-vous le faire nettoyer?
I will clean it (see to it) myself.	Je m'en occuperai moi même.
Can you lock the door?	Pouvez-vous fermer la porte à clef?
Where is the key of the stable?	Où est la clef de la remise?
Where could I get my machine repaired?	Où pourrais-je faire arranger (raccommoder) mon vélo?
Is there a blacksmith near here?	Y a-t-il un forgeron près d'ici?
A locksmith, a machinist?	Un serrurier, un mécanicien?
Good morning; I've had a bit of an accident!	Bonjour, monsieur; j'ai eu un petit accident!
I want my bicyclette mended.	Je veux faire raccommoder ma bicyclette, mon vélo.
The tyre has burst!	Le caoutchouc s'est crevé.
There is a puncture.	Il y a une piqûre.
Can you repair this for me?	Pouvez-vous m'arranger cela?
I want this handle straightened.	Je voudrais que cette poignée soit redressée.
It wants a new spoke.	Il faut un rayon neuf.
I have lost a nut.	J'ai perdu un écrou.
Can you fit a new nut?	Pouvez-vous ajuster un nouvel écrou?
This part is loose.	Cette partie est détachée, desserrée.

Aies—lah-rroot nahseeo-nahl ?
Kell ae l^e plü coorr ?
Ee-ah-teel—ün mae-yurr rroot ?
La-kell ae l^e plü-(z)ah-grë-ahbl ?
Kell soh^n—lae plü zho-lee (z)o^n-drwa—prae-dee-cee ?
Commo^n sap-pell—set-o^n-drwa ?
Pert-oh^n—ee trroo-vë—d^e bun sho^nbr ?

Ee-ah-teel œ^n boh^n-no-tell ?
Kell ae l^e mae-yurr o-tell ?
Poorree-ë voo—noo za^n-dee-kë—œ^n boh^n resto-ro^n ?
Avvë voo—kelk o^n-drwa—oozh püeess mettr—maa bee-see-clett, moh^n velociped ?
Do^n la r^emeez.
Sahm coh^n veea^n—trraebeea^n.
Poovë voo—l^e fairr net-twa-yë ?
Zh^e mo^n-noccü-prë—mwa-maem.
Poovë voo—fairrmë—la porrt—ah-clë ?

Oo ae—lah-clë—d^e lah r^e-meez ?
Oo poorraizh—fairr arro^n-zhë (raccommodë)—moh^n vae-lo.

Ee-ah-teel—œ^n forr-zh^e-rohn—prae-deecee ?
Œ^n serrü-rec-ë, œ^n mecca-neess-yah^n ?
Boh^nzhoorr, m's-yœ ; zhë ü—œ^n p'teetacsee-do^n !
Zh^e vœ-fairr rraccommo-dë—maa beesee-clett, moh^n vae-lo.
L^e caa-oo-choo sae-crr^e-vë !
Eel yaa ün pee-kürr.
Poovë voo—marro^n zhë sah ?
Zhe voo-drae—k^e set pwanyë—swa r^edressë.
Eel foh—œ^n rae-yoh^n nœf.
Zhae pairr-dü—œ^n neccroo.
Poovë voo—(z)ah-zhü-stë—œ^n noo-vel ec-croo ?
Set parr-tee—ae dë-tah-shë, dessë-rë.

It wants tightening.	Il faut la serrer.
It wants welding.	Il faut la souder.
The spring is broken.	Le ressort est cassé.
It wants a new spring.	Il me faut un ressort neuf.
Can you make me a new one?	Pouvez-vous m'en fabriquer un nouveau?
Do the best you can.	Faites de votre mieux.
How long would it take you?	Combien de temps vous faudrait-il?
Please do it as soon as ever you can.	Faites-le le plus tôt possible, s. v. p.
When will it be ready?	A quelle heure sera-t-il prêt?
Have you any cement that would do to fasten my tyre?	Avez-vous du mastic qui puisse servir pour coller mon caoutchouc?
It wants heating.	Il faut le chauffer.
I will do it myself, if you'll allow me.	Je le ferai moi-même, si vous permette .
That's all right now!	Ça va bien maintenant!
I thank you very much.	Je vous remercie beaucoup.
How much do I owe you?	Combien vous dois-je?
Good day!	Bonjour, monsieur!

PHRASES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.	A LA DOUANE.
These are photographic dry-plates.	Ce sont des plaques sèches photographiques.
These plates will be utterly spoilt, if they are opened in the light.	Ces plaques seront absolument détruites (abimées) si on les expose à la lumière.
They must only be opened in a red light.	On ne doit les ouvrir qu'à la lumière rouge.
This is my camera.	C'est ma chambre noire photographique.
These are photographic chemicals.	Ce sont des produits chimiques pour la photographie.
They are all my private property.	Ce sont des effets personnels.
They are not new.	Ils ne sont pas neufs.
They have been in use before.	Ils ont déjà servi.

Eel foh la sërrë.
Eel foh la soo-dë.
L^{e} ressorr—ae cassë.
Eel m^{e} foh—œ^{n} ressorr nœf.
Poovë voo—mo^{n} fa-bree-kë—œ^{n} noo-vo?

Faett d^{e} vohtr' mee-œ.
Coh^{n} beea^{n} d^{e} to^{n}—voo fo-drae-teel!

Faett-l^{e}—l^{e} plü-toh—posseebl, s. v. p.

Ahkell urr—s^{e}rah-teel prae!
Avvë voo—dü mah-steek—kee püeess sairrveerr—poorr cohl-lë moh^{n} caa-oo-choo?
Eel foh l^{e} shohf-fë.
Zh^{e} l^{e} f^{e}rae—mwa-maem. see voo l^{e} pairr-mettë.
Sah-vah-beea^{n}—mah^{n}t-no^{n}!
Zh^{e} voo rr^{e} mairr-see bo-coo.
Coh^{n}-beea^{n} voo dwazh?
Boh^{n}-zhoorr, m's-yœ!

ALLAA DWAANN.

S^{e} soh^{n} dae plahc—seah—photograh-feek.

Sae plahc—s^{e}roh^{n}-(t)absolü-mo^{n} detrueet—(abee-më)—see oh^{n} laez-egs-pohz—ahla lümee-airr.
Oh^{n} n^{e} dwa—laez-oovreerr—kahla lümee-airr roozh.
Sae ma sho^{n}br nwahrr photograh-feek.

S^{e} soh^{n} dae pro-düee shee-meek—poorr la photograh-feek.
S^{e} soh^{n} daez-effae—pairr-so-nell.

Eel n^{e} soh^{n} pah nœf.
Eel soh^{n} dë-zhah sairr-vee

The best type of label for photographic plates has been settled by an International Congress held in Paris in 1889, and its adoption will save much trouble. It consists of an oblong ruby-red label, the size of the plates, with a large black twelve-pointed star in the centre, and with the following words (for France) above it:—

PLAQUES PHOTOGRAPHIQUES.

CRAINT LA LUMIÈRE.
N'ouvrir qu'en presence du destinataire.

The wording of the label for plates coming into England is thus:—

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

BEWARE OF LIGHT.
To be opened only in presence of the consignee.

AT THE HOTEL.

Is there a photographic dark-room in this hotel?	Avez-vous un laboratoire photographique dans l'hôtel?
Is there a closet or a cellar that is quite dark?	Y a-t-il un cabinet noir ou une cave bien obscure?
Is there a room that can be made dark?	Y a-t-il un cabinet que l'on peut fermer à toute lumière?
I simply want to change a few photographic plates.	Je désire seulement changer quelques plaques photographiques.
Which are the most beautiful parts about here?	Quel sont les plus jolis endroits près d'ici?
Are there any interesting bits, ancient, artistic?	Y a-t-il des endroits intéressants, anciens, artistiques?
Do you require permission?	Faut-il une permission?
Is there any part forbidden to be photographed?	Y a-t-il des endroits où la photographie est défendue?

Avvë-voo (z)ün lah-bor-ah-twahrr photograh-feek—do^{n} lo-tell?
Ee-ah-teel œ^{n} cabbee-nae—nwahrr,—oo ün cahv—beea^{n} nob-sclirr?
Ee-ah-teel—œ^{n} cabbee-nae—k^{e}loh^{n} pœ fairr-më—ah toot lümee-airr?
Zh^{e} d^{e}-zeerr sœl-mo^{n}—sho^{n}zhë—kelk^{e} plahk photograh-feek.

Kell soh^{n}—lae plü zholee (z)o^{n}drwa—prae deecee?
Ee-ah-teel—daez-o^{n}-drwa—ah^{n}tërress-so^{n}, o^{n}-see-ah^{n}, arr-tees-teek?
Foht-eel—ün pairr-me-syoh^{n}?
Ee-ah-teel—daez-o^{n}-drwa—oo lah photograh-fee—ae dë-fo^{n}-dü?

AT THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S.	CHEZ LE PHOTOGRAPHE.
Is there a dealer in photographic materials in this town?	Y a-t-il un marchand de produits photographiques dans cette ville?
Do you keep gelatino-bromide dry-plates?	Avez-vous des plaques sèches au gelatino-bromure?
Do you keep films?	Avez-vous des clichés pelliculaires?
Could you get me some?	Pouvez-vous m'en procurer?
Are they of English size?	Sont-ils du format anglais?
I use the quarter-plate; half-plate.	J'emploie le quart de plaque—la demie.
What is the speed of these plates?	Quelle est la rapidité de ces glaces?
Do you know their number by Warneke's sensitometer?	Savez-vous le numéro d'après le sensitomètre Warneke?
Do you keep developing chemicals?	Avez-vous les produits chimiques pour révélateurs?
Chemicals for fixing.	Produits chimiques pour fixateur.
Oxalate of iron: ferrous oxalate.	Oxalate ferreux.
Pyrogallic acid.	Acide pyrogallique, *or* Pyrogallol.
Eikonogen.	Iconogène.
Hydroquinone, quinol.	Hydroquinone.
Carbonate of soda (washing soda), or potash.	Carbonate de soude—de potasse
Caustic soda, or potash.	Hydrate de soude—de potasse.
Strong ammonia, 880°.	Ammoniaque forte.
Bromide of potassium.	Bromure de potassium.
Alum.	Alun.
Hypo. (hyposulphite of soda).	Hyposulphite de soude.
Hydrochloric acid.	Acide chlorhydrique.
Sensitised paper.	Papier sensible.
Fixing bath.	Bain fixateur.
Is there a photographer in this town?	Y a-t-il un photographe dans cette ville?
Is he an amateur or a professional?	Est-ce un amateur, ou un photographe de profession?
Do you think he would allow me the use of his dark-room?	Croyez-vous qu'il me permettra de me servir de son laboratoire?
's Mr. X—— in?	M. X——: est-il chez lui?

Ee-ah-teel—œ^{n} marr-sho^{n} d^{e} pro-düee photograh-feek—do^{n} sett veell?

Avvë voo dae plahk sesh—o zhella-teeno bro-mürr?
Avve voo dae clee-shë pellicül-lairr?

Poovë voo—mo^{n} pro-cü-rë?
Soh^{n} teel—dü forrmah (t)o^{n}glae?
Zho^{n} plwa—l^{e} kahrr d^{e} plahc,—la d^{e}-mee.

Kell ae—lahra-pee-dee-të—d^{e} sae glahss?

Savvë voo le nü-më-ro—dah-prae l^{e} so^{n}-seetom-maettr Varrnek^{e}?
Avvë voo lae pro-düee shee-meek—poorr revel-ah-terr?
Pro-düee shee-meek—poorr feex-ah-terr.

Oxah-laht—ferrœ.
Ah-seed peero-galleek: peerogallol.

Ee-conno-zhenn.
Ee-dro-kee-nohn.
Carrbo-naht d^{e} sood: d^{e} pot-tahss.

Ee-draht d^{e} sood: d^{e} pot-tahss.
Ammo-nyahk forrt.
Bro-mürr—d^{e} potahssee-oom.
Al-lœ^{n} (Al-ler^{n})
Ee-po-sül-feet—d^{e} sood.
Ah-seed—clorr-ee-dreek.
Pahp-yë—so^{n}-seebl'.
Bah^{n} feexah-terr.
Ee-ah-teel—œ^{n} photo-grahf—do^{n} sett veell?
Aiss œ^{n} ahma-terr,—oo œ^{n} photograhf d^{e} pro-fess-yoh^{n}?
Crwa-yë voo—keel m^{e} pairr-mett-rah—d^{e} m^{e} sairr-veerr—d^{e} soh^{n} lah-bor-ah-twahrr.
M's-yœ X——: aiteel shae-lüee?

Good morning, sir. I am an amateur photographer.	Bon jour, monsieur : je suis photographe amateur.
Could I ask you to allow me the use of your dark-room ?	Puis-je vous demander la permission de me servir de votre laboratoire ?
It is to change my plates.	C'est pour changer des plaques.
It is to develop my plates.	C'est pour développer des plaques.
I only wish to develop a trial plate.	Je désire seulement développer une plaque d'essai ?
I thank you very much.	Je vous remercie beaucoup, monsieur.
I have my developer with me.	J'ai mon révélateur avec moi.
I have not any developer with me.	Je n'ai pas de révélateur avec moi.
Could you let me have some ?	Pouvez-vous m'en fournir ?
Do you use iron for developing ?	Vous servez-vous du fer comme révélateur ?
Or pyrogallic acid ?	Ou du pyro-gallol ?
I want five cubic centimetres of developer.	Je voudrais cinq (etc.) centimètres cube de révélateur.
I do not know that process.	Je ne sais pas me servir de ce procédé-là.
Could you develop a plate for me ?	Pouvez-vous développer une plaque pour moi ?
Could you print me a proof from this negative ?	Pouvez-vous me tirer un exem pla e de ce cliché ?
Can I leave these plates to wash, . . . to dry ?	Puis-je laisser ici ces plaques à laver, . . . à sécher.
What will you allow me to give for your trouble ?	Comment puis-je vous récompenser, monsieur, de votre amabilité ?
How much do I owe you for the developer, then ?	Mais alors combien vous dois-je pour le révélateur ?
I thank you extremely, sir.	Je vous remercie beaucoup, monsieur.

As a general rule, photographers have a very good feeling towards amateurs, and will allow the use of dark-room, etc., without payment, if the visitor uses his own developer, accepting payment, of course, for chemicals supplied.

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a^n, o^n, ch^n, oe^n, nasal as san(g), son(g), *soan(g)*, sun(g).
ü, pronounced ee, with the lips held rounded for oo.
œ, pr. e or ai, with lips for oo ; much as er in fern.
ae, ai : pure a : "Thames"; *never* final ee.
eh : pure round o ; *never* with final oo.
e : as in "*the butter*." ē : as in "Brentē."

Coh^{n}-zhoorr, m's-yœ ; zh^{e} süee photo-grahf ahma-terr.
Püeezh-vood'-mo^{n}-dë—la pairr-mee-syoh^{n}—d^{e} m^{e} sairr-veerr—d^{e} vohtr lah-bor-ah-twahrr ?
Sae poorr sho^{n}-zhë—dae **plahk** ?
Sae poorr develo-pë—dae **plahk** ?

Zh^{e} dëzeerr — sœl-mo^{n} — develo-pë — œ^{n} **plahk** dessae.
Zh^{e}-voo r'-mairr-see—bo-coo, m's-yœ.

Zhae moh^{n} revelah-terr—avvaic mwa.
Zh^{e} nae-pah—d^{e} revelah-terr—avvaic mwa.
Poovë voo—mo^{n} foorr-neerr ?
Voo sairr-vë voo—dü fairr—cohmm revelah-terr ?
Oo—dü peero-gallol ?
Zh^{e} voodrae—sa^{n}k so^{n}-tee-maettr—cüb—d^{e} revelah-terr.
Zh^{e} n' sae pah—m^{e} sairr-veerr—d^{e} s' pro-së-dë-lah.
Poovë voo—dëvelo-pë—ün **plahk** poorr mwa ?
Poovë voo—m^{e} teerrë—œn egs-o^{n}-plairr—d^{e} s^{e} clee-shë ?
Püeezh laissë eecee—sae **plahk**—(z)ah lah-vë, ah seshë ?
Commo^{n} püeezh voo r^{e}-coh^{n}-po^{n}-së,—m's-yœ,—d^{e} vohtr ahma-bee-lee-të ?

Mae ahlorr—coh^{n}bya^{n} voo dwazh—poorr l^{e} revelahterr ?
Zh^{e} voorr' mairrsee bo-coo, m's-yœ !

---

l, less guttural than English; with end of tongue.
rr, more guttural, with throat; a strong trill will do.
Syllables in thick type double stress: as seventy-one."
wa: as in "quaff," not as in "was."
zh: heavy sh, as in "vision."
Natural pauses shown by long hyphen.

DICTIONARIES AND LITERATURE.

If the tourist wishes for further information, it is well to be provided with a pocket dictionary, of which there are many, of all prices, from the nimble ninepence upwards. One of the very best for his purpose (it is a little dearer than others, but amply repays the expense) is the beautiful little "Pocket Dictionary" of John Bellows and Alexandre Beljame, in leather cover, 9s. net. In this wonderfully-printed little Dictionary the student will find practically all that he requires; not only for the words he seeks, but the information as to colloquial use of words and phrases not usually given in dictionaries. Added to this, the arrangement is eminently handy; the French and English are both on the same page, and no time is lost in looking in the wrong place; the feminine nouns are indicated at a glance by being printed in italics, and the pronunciation with the "liaison" of end consonants is carefully indicated. Moreover, it is waistcoat-pocket size, although so full, and is a convenient and interesting companion, with its tables, declensions, remarks, and illustrations, equally for the student as for the traveller in France.

Nutt's English-French Conversation Dictionary (2s. 6d.) is a useful cheap pocket dictionary with phrases and idioms in alphabetical order, very convenient for all ordinary purposes.

If the visitor feels the necessity for a comprehensive review of French life and manners at the present moment, he cannot do better than buy *Living Paris*, a guide-book to the Paris of the Parisians (Ward & Lock, 3s. 6d.), and in French *Les Plaisirs et les Curiosités de Paris* (E. Kolb, Paris, 3 fr.). The works of Alphonse Daudet, in French, contain some striking and delightful descriptions of life in Paris, illustrated by beautiful little black and white sketches of scenes and personages, boulevards and salons. *Figaro* gives descriptions, and *L'Illustration* both descriptions and splendid illustrations, of current events, and *Le Petit Journal*, with its circulation of a million a day, is the favourite for daily news, while along the boulevards in the evening the cry of "Voyez *Le Soir*" proclaims the issue of the evening paper of that name.

LANGUAGE METHODS.

In learning a language the student should vividly imagine the actual scene at which the expression is used; he should get some one, either French or knowing French well, to pronounce it distinctly several times, first slowly and then quickly, while still imagining the scene; he should then repeat it with the same intonation and accent. He should learn a few phrases at a time and use them very often until quite familiar; and then learn others in the same way, trying to group all those about the same subject together in his mind and memory.

The method of oral teaching, by means of a series of scenes of modern French life, arranged by the author, and adopted by the London School Board in the evening continuation classes, is the outcome of wide experience of the best modern methods. These scenes depict all the ordinary facts of everyday life expressed in idiomatic French. For the details as to these methods of learning languages, to speak and understand in six months, see "The Facts of Life in French," Parts I. and II., by H. Swan and V. Bétis (3s. each); "Conversations in Class"—usual idioms (2s. 6d.); "First Facts in French" (for children; 2s.); and for the tenses, "Symbolic Grammar Charts," I. and II. (6d. each). The serious student should also consult Gouin's "Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" (7s. 6d.); while for a popular introduction "How to Learn Languages" (6d.) is a useful little book. For all further information and for the books (post free), apply to the author at 32 Fleet Street, E.C., where the books and charts may be inspected.

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